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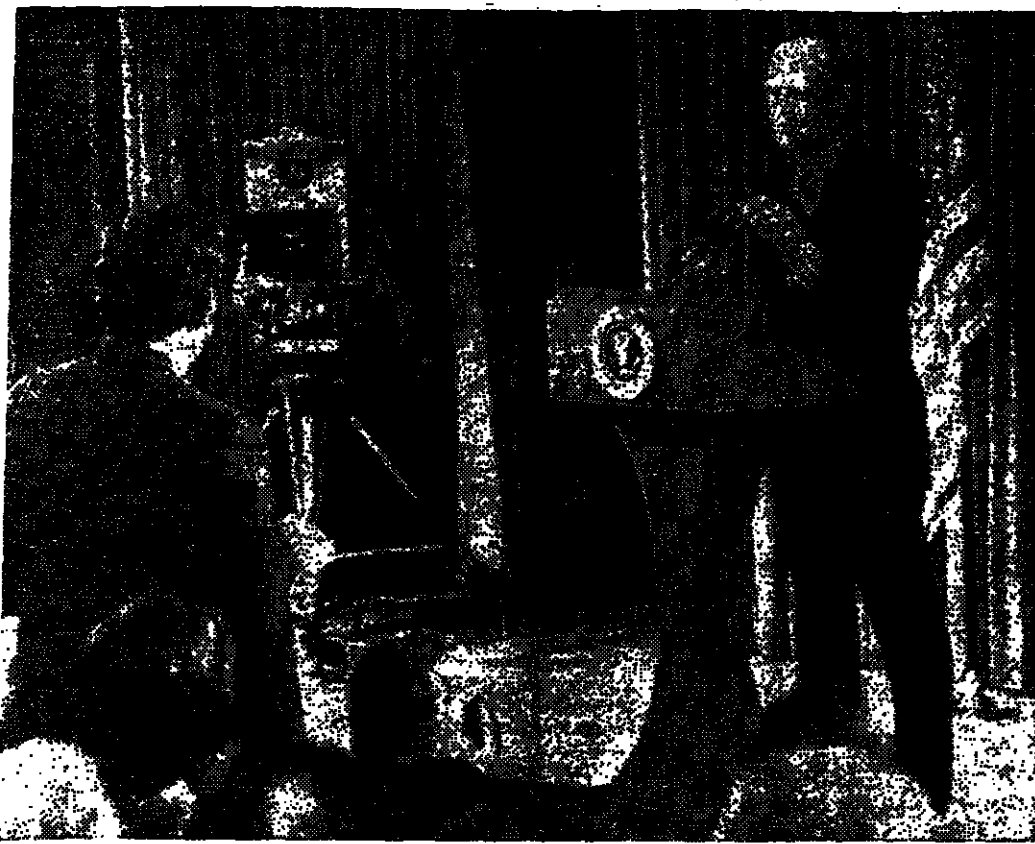
28,579

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1974

Established 1887

IT'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Temp. 12-11 (54-51). Tomorrow: cloudy. 12-10 (54-50). Yesterday's temp. 13-9 (55-48). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 12-11 (55-53). overcast. Yesterday's temp. 13-11 (55-53). HANNOVER: Moderate. BOMBAY: Overcast. 14-9 (57-23). NEW YORK: Partly. Temp. 15-20 (59-68). Yesterday's temp. 14-10 (57-50). ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMBOS PAGE

Austria	10 S.	Lebanon	10 S.
Belgium	10 S.	Luxembourg	10 S.
Denmark	10 S.	Morocco	10 S.
France	10 S.	Netherlands	10 S.
Germany	10 S.	Nigeria	10 S.
Greece	10 S.	Norway	10 S.
India	10 S.	Portugal	10 S.
Italy	10 S.	Spain	10 S.
Japan	10 S.	Sweden	10 S.
South Korea	10 S.	Switzerland	10 S.
Taiwan	10 S.	Turkey	10 S.
U.S.A.	10 S.	U.S. Military (Mar.)	10 S.
U.S.S.R.	10 S.	Yugoslavia	10 S.



President Ford during his news conference in Washington Monday night.

No Agreement With Russia on Mideast

Ford Gives Details of Arms Accord

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (NYT).—President Ford made public last night the details of the tentative agreement on arms control that he and Leonid Brezhnev reached yesterday.

The accord put a firm ceiling on the number of strategic nuclear weapons each side will have in 1985.

Ford Rejects Criticism He's A Boy Scout

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP).—Rejecting criticism that he's been too much of a Boy Scout, President Ford said that he was guided and compassed "in all my official duties."

Israeli Claims Secret Accord With Egypt on Suez Shipping

From Wire Dispatches

JERUSALEM, Dec. 3.—Foreign Minister Yigal Allon said today that Israel has a secret commitment from Egypt to let Israeli ships pass through the Suez Canal when the waterway is reopened.

The Israeli government was under public pressure last January not to accept any disengagement agreement that did not guarantee small shipping through the canal.

number of long-range offensive missiles and bombers. Of that total, each side will be able to place multiple, independently targetable warheads on up to 1,200 land-based and submarine-launched missiles.

The overall figure of 2,400 on strategic delivery vehicles had already been known, but the number of missiles able to receive MIRVs was higher than previously reported.

Earlier figures placed the figure on missiles that could be armed with multiple warheads at 2,400.

In fact, Mr. Ford acknowledged in answer to questions that the United States would continue to spend at about the same level as this year, or higher, to keep American forces up to the ceiling permitted by the accord.

He said that, because of inflation, the military budget proposed for next year would increase. But he stressed, as Secretary of State Henry Kissinger did at Vladivostok, that the agreement had put a "cap" on the arms race.

On the Middle East, Mr. Ford indicated that while the Soviet Union and the United States had better understanding of each other's positions, no substantial agreements were reached toward a solution in that area.

Mr. Ford, reporting on his recent trip to Japan, South Korea and his two days at the Soviet Far Eastern port city of Vladivostok, said that he and Mr. Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party chief, went beyond their original purpose of reviewing Soviet-American relations.

"Building on the achievements of the past three years, we agreed that prospects were favorable for

more substantial, and I may say very intensive, negotiations on the primary issue of limitation of strategic arms," he said.

"In the end we agreed on the general framework for a new agreement that will last through 1985."

Mr. Ford said that the accord, worked out with Mr. Kissinger's assistance, put the total bomber-and-missile ceilings "well below the force levels which would otherwise have been expected over the next 10 years, and very substantially below the forces which would result from an all-out arms race over that same period."

"What we have done," he said, "is to set firm and equal limits on the strategic forces of each side, thus preventing an arms race with all its terror, instability, war-breeding tension and economic waste. We have in addition created the solid basis from which future arms reductions can be and hopefully will be negotiated."

Critics such as Sen. Henry

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Talks Held in Zambia

Rhodesia Temporarily Freed African Leaders for Meeting

SALISBURY, Dec. 3 (Reuters).—The Rhodesian government today confirmed that "two detained African leaders" had been temporarily released from detention last month in order to attend "a meeting" in Lusaka, the capital of Zambia.

The government did not name the leaders, but informed sources here said they were Joshua Nkomo, leader of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), and the Rev. Ndabingi Sithole, leader of the rival Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU).

A government spokesman confirmed reports of the Lusaka visit in a brief statement, which added that the government would not comment further at this stage.

However, observers saw the brief release of the two for talks with black African government leaders as the most important breakthrough since Rhodesia's white minority unilaterally de-

Ford Asks Support for Fiscal Plan

But He Indicates Shift Is Possible

By Hobart Rowen and Peter Mihus

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (WP).—President Ford called on Congress last night to go along with his administration's present economic policies, and his chief economist said it would be a mistake to shift from fighting inflation to fighting the recession.

But in an interview published yesterday, the President indicated that he may make just such a shift if economic output sags and unemployment rises further in the next several months, as is now expected.

The President admitted in the interview that the economy has weakened faster than he and his advisers expected when he announced his present economic policies in October.

He would not describe in the interview, with Newsweek magazine, the new policies that he is considering and he was not asked about, nor did he mention, any basic shift in policy at a news conference last night.

"Some Choices Sought"

But he said in the Newsweek interview that he had asked his advisers to come back in a week or two with "some choices for me" in the economic area. Present policy has been to restrict spending to cool off inflation. One obvious alternative would be to jump up the economy to offset the recession.

The President said it would take a "substantial increase" in the unemployment rate to lead him away from retrenchment into pump-priming. Pressed to be specific, he told his interviewers that a 6.5-per-cent unemployment rate would be indicative of a very serious added deterioration in the economy.

In October, the unemployment rate was 6 per cent; the November figure will be published Friday.

Two economists with the Brookings Institution, Arthur Okun and George F. Perry, predicted yesterday that unemployment would hit 8 per cent next year.

Mr. Okun was chairman of the presidential Council of Economic

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



ARRIVING AT ELYSEE—British Prime Minister Harold Wilson and James Callaghan, the secretary of foreign affairs, arriving last night for a working dinner with the French President, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, to discuss the EEC meeting next week.

To Discuss Summit Topics

Wilson in Paris to Meet Giscard

PARIS, Dec. 3 (AP).—British Prime Minister Harold Wilson arrived in Paris this evening for a dinner discussion with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing about the forthcoming European summit conference.

Only an hour earlier, British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan had arrived from Brussels, where he attended a European Economic Community ministerial meeting.

One of the principal points to be discussed by Mr. Wilson and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was the British demand for renegotiation of the terms of British entry into the Common Market. The French have consistently opposed this demand. Mr. Wilson has said that he wants the matter to be debated during the meeting of EEC nations' heads of state and government scheduled for next Monday and Tuesday in Paris.

Informed sources said that West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt had suggested the Wilson-Giscard d'Estaing meeting while he was in London last weekend. Mr. Schmidt was reported to have been convinced, after his talks with Mr. Wilson, that a compromise was possible.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was reported standing by for a phone talk with Mr. Schmidt this evening before his dinner appointment with Mr. Wilson.

During the afternoon, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing had met with Belgian Premier Leo Tindemans, who said that they discussed "many subjects on which the [European] partners do not agree and those to be dealt with in depth at the summit."

Progress at Brussels

BRUSSELS, Dec. 3 (IHT).—Britain made some progress at the meeting here today of the European Economic Community's foreign ministers in persuading its partners that it should contribute less to the EEC budget.

Mr. Callaghan said that a reduction in Britain's share of the community budget would be a crucial factor for the London government in deciding whether its present renegotiation of membership terms has been a success.

He pointed out that, despite Britain's defense review, it had

not cut back any of its NATO commitments. This cost Britain an annual \$730 million. He was not complaining about this, he said, but it was something to be borne in mind when the EEC summit meeting discusses Britain's contributions to the community.

He argued that payments to the community should be related to a member country's capacity to pay. Where there was a low-average growth in wealth, that country should pay proportionally less into the EEC, he said.

Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy,

Denmark and Ireland agreed that Britain has a case and that some kind of sliding scale for contributions should be adopted.

The Germans, however, insisted that the problem of Britain's slow growth was a future, not a current one. They said that some arrangement to accommodate Britain should be fixed during or after 1978.

French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues told Mr. Callaghan that he did not agree that Britain had a problem. He said that Britain's arguments were "abstract" and "artificial."

Aids Truck Firm Sale to Renault

France Grants \$315 Million For Peugeot-Citroën Union

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, Dec. 3 (WP).—The French government today granted 145 billion francs (\$315 million) in low-interest, long-term loans to reorganize the French automobile industry.

One billion francs of the grant will be used as a loan to facilitate

the merger between relatively healthy Peugeot and faltering Citroën, the only privately owned French passenger car manufacturers.

Indicative of Citroën's dire financial situation—1974 losses are believed to be about 800 million francs—was Citroën's reluctant decision to sell the Berliet truck company to the nationalized Renault car company's Saviem truck division.

Details of the Peugeot-Citroën deal were not expected to be released before Friday, but it was clear that both Peugeot and the French government, in Renault's name, had driven hard bargains.

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said that the loans were designed to "maintain the highly national character of the French automobile industry." The Finance Ministry explained that the Peugeot-Citroën "approchement" would create an automobile group of a size comparable to those of most big European (automobile) firms.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing also said that the loans would not be costly to the taxpayer, although their terms were much more generous

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Gold Sale Plan By U.S. Sends Price Plunging

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (IHT).—The price of gold dropped nearly 37 an ounce in Europe today after the United States announced a plan to sell two million ounces of the metal at a public auction on Jan. 6.

The U.S. action is believed to be an attempt to prevent a flurry of speculative gold buying when the metal becomes available for purchase by Americans after Jan. 1 for the first time since 1934.

Story Page 9.

Russians Barring Americans From Joint Space Trip Craft

By Nicholas C. Chris

HOUSTON, Dec. 3.—Russian space-flight officials have refused permission for a group of U.S. astronauts and technicians in the Soviet Union to see the Soyuz spacecraft that will be used during a joint mission by the two nations next July, American space agency officials revealed yesterday.

The Russians also declined to allow the Americans to take part in a training session using the Soyuz craft.

The latest moves by the Russians to keep secret portions of the Apollo-Soyuz Test Project from American participants were confirmed yesterday by officials of the Johnson Space Center here.

A large number of Russian cosmonauts and technicians have visited the Johnson Space Center several times. They have always had unhindered access to the installation. They also have twice visited the Space Division of the Rockwell International plant at Downey, Calif., where the Apollo

spacecraft and docking adapter for the International mission were being built.

The barring of the Americans from Soviet facilities—which was founded a number of the U.S. technicians in Moscow—occurred last August and September when the U.S. astronauts and specialists visited there in training for the joint mission. A few of them on that visit got to see a Soviet ground control center at Kalinin, near Moscow, for the first time although the Russians had long ago been inside Mission Control at the space center here.

Glynn Lunney, U.S. project director for the joint mission, said of the Russian stand:

"They chose not to invite us. If I went out and cut my throat because they wouldn't let me into their facility, what would that accomplish?"

Mr. Lunney has dealt at length with the Russians, is familiar with their secrecy policy and is primarily responsible for the little access to the Russian program that has been granted the Amer-

icans. He said in an interview that he has learned to accept the fact that the Russians, unlike the Americans, do not believe in an open space program.

"I have to deal with it as best I can," he said.

The latest instance of Russian refusal to keep the Americans informed occurred early yesterday when they waited until one hour after launch before informing Mr. Lunney that they had sent a two-man crew aloft aboard a Soyuz craft.

Before the telephone call by the Russians, Mr. Lunney had no idea when the Soyuz craft would be launched. He said he had told the Russians that if the U.S. space agency could not inform the public of the Soviet flight plan, he did not want to hear about it in advance.

Nine U.S. stations are tracking the Soyuz craft as it makes a test flight.

day in space today aboard the Soyuz-16 craft.

[Only one official report was issued on the flight today, saying that about 24 hours after the launch the spacecraft had made 16 orbits of the earth and the cosmonauts were feeling fine. The Soviet press carried extensive reports on the Soyuz-16 mission, stressing that it was a rehearsal for the July Apollo-Soyuz flight.]

American Suspensions

The Americans urged the Russians to make the flight as early as possible in case some failure in the spacecraft systems should crop up. Underlying the Americans' insistence on their need to observe the Russian equipment is a distrust of Soviet space technology, which has been widely acknowledged as inferior.

The Soviet Union already has announced that it will bar U.S. newsmen from Tyuratam, the Soyuz launch site, in July, Russian newsmen, however, have long had an invitation to visit the U.S. launch site at Cape Ca-

naveral, Fla., for any mission.

Some are expected to turn up when the joint shot gets under way on July 15.

After refusing the Americans permission to see the Soyuz craft, the Russians later said that they would let the astronauts and specialists view the spacecraft and run some tests in it at the launch site, perhaps in April or May.

That is much later than the Americans desired.

And it means they will have only about two months to familiarize themselves with the ship, and will spend most of their time then dealing with mockups and simulators, which the Russians believe are sufficient for training.

Details emerging from the mission have shown the Soyuz spacecraft design to be little more than an unmanned satellite built to carry two passengers who have minimal control or command, with the craft being largely operated by ground control.

Los Angeles Times.

U.K. to Cut Its Defense Spending

SE Asia Forces Will Come Home

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Dec. 3 (NYT).—The British government announced plans today to cut defense spending by reducing manpower, ending new programs, closing bases and bringing forces home from Southeast Asia.

The proposals include reductions in British forces on Cyprus and terminating the agreement with South Africa on using the Simonstown naval base near Cape Town. They do not include any cuts in the 5,000-man force assigned to West Germany under the North Atlantic alliance.

"We are no longer able to police the world," said Roy Mason, the Labor government's defense minister, who announced the proposals in the House of Commons.

Mr. Mason estimated the savings next year at about \$800 million (about \$700 million) and at a total of \$2.7 billion over the next 10 years. Britain's present defense spending runs about \$3.6 billion a year.

Air Force Worst Hit

The reductions would hit the navy and the air force the hardest. Over the next 10 years Britain's military would lose 35,000 men, half of them from the air force. The armed forces now total about 354,000.

Britain also plans to call home most of the 2,500 troops and a total of 24,700 troops under the five-power defense agreement with New Zealand, Australia, Malaysia and Singapore.

Some of the 10,000 men in Hong Kong will also be withdrawn, and Britain will ask the crown colony's government to pay a larger share of the cost of the remaining soldiers.

In addition, about 30,000 civilian employees of the Defense Ministry, half of them abroad, will lose their jobs in the next few years.

While many of the proposals reflected Britain's desperate need to save money, others stemmed from symbolic and political considerations.

Officials acknowledged, for example, that no money would be saved by ending the agreement with South Africa. That decision clearly was designed as a protest over South Africa's segregationist policies.

End of Global Commitments

Moreover, the withdrawal of small numbers of forces from other places, such as the Indian Ocean islands of Mauritius and Gan, would save relatively little. But the moves were regarded as necessary to demonstrate that Britain was pulling in from global commitments far from its own shores and Europe.

"This is one more stage in the long journey that has meant the end of empire," remarked an official.

Mr. Mason, 50, the son of a soldier, who has been defense secretary since Labor returned to power after the February election, said the proposals were the result of the most extensive defense study "ever undertaken by a British government in peacetime."

He also announced that Britain had agreed to proposals by Washington for a "modest expansion" of the military base on Diego Garcia, a British island in the Indian Ocean, about 1,000 miles off the southern tip of India. The United States, concerned over increased Soviet activities in the Indian Ocean, plans to spend about \$30 million to improve an airfield and docks on the island.

A Second Look

The Labor government had decided to take another look at Washington's plans, previously approved by the Conservatives. Mr. Mason sought to calm critics of American operations from the island by saying that "use of the facilities other than for routine purposes would be a matter for joint decision" between London and Washington.

Peter Walker, the opposition Conservative party's spokesman on defense, called the cutback proposals a "grave mistake." He said this was no time to announce such cuts when the Warsaw Pact countries had more men under arms than the Atlantic alliance and were spending an increased amount on research.

South Africa Seeks Talks

PRETORIA, Dec. 3 (Reuters).—South Africa is prepared to discuss the Simonstown naval agreement with Britain around a conference table and has proposals to make, Defense Minister Pieter Botha said here tonight.

"In the meantime, Simonstown and all other facilities South Africa has to offer are available to Britain and other friendly countries of the free world," the minister said.

Organized Opposition Remains Unlikely

Political Reform Fails to Thrill Spaniards

By Henry Giniger
MADRID, Dec. 3 (NYT).—The government's announcement last night of limited freedom of political association dropped like a dud today on the Spanish political world in one of the most notable anticlimaxes in this country's recent history.

None of those who had campaigned for political reform had an enthusiastic word for the government's plan to allow associations to be formed with official consent and supervision. They noted that in defending the plan last night on radio and television, Premier Carlos Arias Navarro himself lacked enthusiasm when he acknowledged that there

was room for improvement and appealed for faith and understanding.

Those political forces working within the system are already grouped in associations, and their triumph was evident. Those outside the system because they oppose it were unlikely either to be admitted or to apply for admission. No opposition leader could be found today who was even contemplating an association.

The result, after all the speeches, debates, editorials, press articles, round tables and public and private discussion of the last few years, appeared to be that nothing basic had changed. Nor is it likely to change, in the

opinion of a large number of liberals and leftists, as long as Generalissimo Francisco Franco, who will be 82 tomorrow, remains chief of state.

Although he has restrained his activity and hardly ever appears in public, particularly since his illness last summer, Gen. Franco is believed to have played a major role in limiting the scope of the reform in frequent discussions with the Premier at the Pardo Palace.

Most people in the opposition have long held the conviction that Gen. Franco's regime was incapable of reform in a democratic direction and the effect of the measure to be promulgated before the end of the year was to enforce this feeling. Others who did have enough hopes to work with Mr. Arias for a time simply felt frustrated at this further evidence of Gen. Franco's ultraconservative conservatism.

A Job for Juan Carlos
One moderate pointed to Gen. Franco's 36-year-old successor, Prince Juan Carlos de Borbon, as the man who would have to carry the burden of sweeping reform. But speculation about him has always centered around his ability to stand up to strong rightist forces intent on assuring the continuity that the generalissimo established after his Civil War victory in 1939.

The regime's political base is the so-called National Movement, which began in the Civil War as a rallying point for fascist and other rightist forces, notably the Falange, supporting the general's war against the republicans.

The Movement is supposed to represent a political communion of all Spaniards who, according to its principles, must not be divided along political or class lines.

Headed by Franco
The head of the Movement is Gen. Franco, and its secretary-general, Jose Utrera Molina, sits in the cabinet as a minister. The Movement's top body is the National Council, and the new statute confers on the council the power to accept an association as a legal body as well as to dissolve or suspend it.

Even the most moderate of opposition leaders find such a system impossible to work in with any freedom. Last week 14 prominent Christian Democrats and Social Democrats were arrested by the police while meeting in a private office to discuss the formation of a non-Communist leftist front.

The men were released the next day with an explanation that it was all a mistake, but none of them found the explanation reassuring for the future. The freedom to meet as well as to associate has been a limited one up to now, heavily dependent on official goodwill.



Londoners lining up to buy bread yesterday at one of the few bakeries that were open.

Strike Deprives Britain of Bread

LONDON, Dec. 3 (Reuters).—British bakers today began a strike which will deprive the nation of most of its daily bread and which sparked panic buying of all available loaves and rolls.

The 30,000 strikers are employed by the major bakery firms, which produce 75 per cent of Britain's bread. Their stoppage, in answer to a call from the executive council of their union, is in support of a pay demand.

Queues formed at shops today as people attempted to stock up with bread baked last night. A supermarket manager said people were buying up to five loaves each. Health food manufacturers reported they were sold out of flour and yeast after housewives bought ingredients to bake their own bread.

Gunmen Miss Peru Premier

LIMA, Dec. 3 (Reuters).—Peruvian Premier Edgardo Mercado Jarrin was not injured last night when gunmen in a car opened fire on an automobile in which the Premier and two generals were traveling, the Interior Ministry reported.

The fisheries minister, Gen. Javier Tumbalean Varini, was wounded in the elbow and Gen. Guillermo Arbul was hit in the head by a splinter. Their wounds were not serious, the Interior Ministry said. The gunmen escaped.

The Premier, who is also the commander in chief of the army and the war minister, is due to retire next year.

Those Stationed in Europe

Exemption for U.S. Bombers Helped Seal Arms Accord

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (NYT).—The latest Soviet-American nuclear arms deal was worked out only after the Russians agreed to exempt U.S. nuclear bombers stationed in and around Europe and to lower the total level of missiles, bombers and multiple warheads permitted on each side, according to authoritative Ford administration officials.

President Ford and Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, reached the accord in two days of bargaining at Vladivostok last month.

American officials said that although Mr. Brezhnev appeared flexible in his bargaining, the announcement of details of the agreement had been delayed by his need to clear the terms with his colleagues.

Months of Bargaining
On the U.S. side, the last-minute give and take with the Russians was preceded by months of bargaining within the Ford administration.

The accord of Vladivostok would allow each country to have offensive nuclear arsenals of 2,400 long-range missiles and bombers and to place multiple warheads on as many as 1,300 land-based and submarine-launched missiles. The accord called for working out an agreement incorporating these ceilings to stay in effect until 1985.

At present, the two countries are bound by the interim five-year accord that was signed in Moscow in May, 1972, by former President Richard Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev. That agreement, which is due to expire in 1977, called for a freeze on offensive missiles at 1,710 for the United States and 2,350 for the Soviet Union. It did not cover bombers or multiple warheads.

The debate within the Ford administration pitted Defense Secretary James Schlesinger against Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. Mr. Schlesinger favored either large mutual force reductions or, if the Russians did not agree, an all-out arms race. Mr. Kissinger argued for higher force levels now as part of an eventual step-by-step approach to reductions.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff backed Mr. Kissinger because his plan allowed for more new weapons than Mr. Schlesinger's alternative would have. The defense secretary

Soviet Aide in Cairo

CAIRO, Dec. 3 (Reuters).—Nikolai Lebedinsky, deputy chairman of the Soviet State Planning Committee, arrived today for economic talks in advance of next month's meeting of President Anwar Sadat and the Communist party leader, Leonid Brezhnev. Mr. Lebedinsky will talk with the Egyptian planning minister, Ismail Sabri Abdallah.

Ford Bids Congress Accept Present Economic Policies

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Advisers in the Johnson administration.

The present chairman of the council, Alan Greenspan, told the National Economic Club here in a speech last night that the rate would rise beyond 7 per cent "during the next six months." That is the highest unemployment rate that any of the President's ranking advisers has publicly predicted for next year.

Mr. Greenspan added that "the economy is slipping rather perceptibly at present."

Mr. Greenspan also said, as he has before, that the inflation rate was receding and would be at 7 or 8 per cent by early next year. But he said it is "a false alternative" to conclude that the time has come to forget inflation and attack recession.

The government, he said, should avoid expansionary policies until the risks of renewed inflation are clearly less than the costs of declining output and increasing unemployment. He made it clear that in his view the moment has not yet arrived.

The President said at his news conference last night, in remarks that appeared to conflict somewhat with what he said in the newsweek interview, that the program he sent Congress in

October was "balanced" to deal with both "an already rampant inflation and already anticipated recessionary forces."

He called on Congress to take action before it adjourned this year on "at least" four of his recommendations, which he said "cannot wait until next March or April," the earliest that much legislation can be realistically expected from the incoming new Congress.

The recommendations are:

- The \$4.5 billion in spending reductions he has proposed for this fiscal year.
- His proposals to provide increased unemployment compensation and more public-sector jobs for the unemployed.
- Passage of the pending legislation authorizing renegotiation and lowering of tariffs and other international trade barriers.
- Passage of the pending tax legislation approved earlier this month by the House Ways and Means Committee.

The President also said again in both the interview and at his news conference that he was opposed to an increase in the federal gasoline tax, which some of his advisers have been urging as a way of cutting oil consumption.

News Analysis

Western Aides Pessimistic On Quick Cyprus Solution

By Dusko Doder

ATHENS, Dec. 3 (WP).—Western diplomats, dealing with the Cyprus problem are deeply pessimistic about the prospects of any quick solution to bring peace to the Mediterranean island.

Although Greek and Greek-Cypriot leaders said that they have agreed on a "common line" for negotiations with Turkey over the future of Cyprus, their announcement masked the absence of any concrete accord on what they described as "the starting of negotiations on the substance of the Cyprus problem."

Archbishop Makarios, the President of Cyprus, who died the last night after the July coup, told Greek-Cypriot journalists yesterday that he would decide on the Greek-Cypriot "basic approach" in the negotiations after he returns to Cyprus to reclaim his office. Qualified sources said that there is no doubt that Archbishop Makarios intends to take full charge of the talks with the Turkish side but that he has not made up his mind about his negotiating position.

Athens newspapers, which yesterday carried optimistic accounts of the weekend negotiations among Greek Premier Constantine Karamanlis, Archbishop Makarios and acting Cyprus President Glafkos Clerides, today were more reserved and spoke about "considerable differences."

Mr. Karamanlis reportedly had urged Archbishop Makarios to adopt a more "realistic" position on Cyprus, which was invaded by the Turks after the coup. The Turks occupy roughly 40 per cent of the island and have made it clear that they would not accept any settlement short of a geographical federation that would protect the interests of the Turkish-Cypriot minority.

Archbishop Makarios has said publicly that he would "never" accept a geographical federation. But he has said that he is prepared to discuss a federation "on an administrative basis."

Reports based on leaks to the Greek press today said that all participants in the weekend talks "now accept" the principle of federation as the basis for a final solution, but that there are "considerable differences on how this principle will be implemented in practice."

In essence, the fundamental issue in future substantive talks between the two sides is whether the island should be a federation or a confederation. Archbishop Makarios's record in the 13 years he ruled the island, do not expect any of the solutions. A question remains whether he will show more flexibility once he gets to his and whether the Turks will relinquinsh their threat to negotiate with the archbishop.

Ford Gives Details of Accord With Russia on Arms Control

(Continued from Page 1)

Jackson, D-Wash., have advocated arms reductions on other ceilings.

Mr. Ford said that the "framework" must now be negotiated in detail so that the final accord can be signed next year.

"It will take more detailed negotiations to convert this agreed framework into a comprehensive accord," he said. "But we have made a long step forward toward peace on a basis of equality, the only basis on which agreement was possible."

Kissinger Briefing

His opening statement did not provide any details on other aspects of the accord, or what the American position was on verification procedures. Mr. Kissinger presumably will go into some of these details when he meets with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in private tomorrow.

The tentative agreement was made known in outline form in Vladivostok at the end of Mr. Ford's two days of talks with Mr. Brezhnev. Mr. Kissinger, who played a major role in negotiating the ceilings, called it "The breakthrough that we have sought to achieve in recent years" and said it "produces a very strong possibility of agreement to be signed in 1975."

The numerical limits were not made public at first. Part of the reason was to allow each side to exchange memorandums of the agreement, setting forth on paper their respective understandings of what had been agreed to. This was done Saturday.

Mr. Ford did give a confidential briefing to some congressional leaders last Tuesday, and soon thereafter it was reported that the two sides had agreed to a ceiling of about 2,400 long-range missiles and bombers and that of that total, 1,200 to 1,300 missiles could receive multiple warheads.

Sen. Jackson said that because the Russians have built heavier land-based missiles than the United States, the accord could permit them to have a much greater number of multiple warheads, and this in turn could threaten American missile sites.

He said that he was "astonished" by the large number of officials that could be faced with multiple warheads, and he said that to keep the American deterrent strong, the United States might have to spend billions to catch up with the Russians.

Thomas Halseth, executive director of the Arms Control Association, said he was "surprised" that the accord would simply create a new arms race in qualitative weapons. He also was critical of the limits set.

Mr. Ford, asked about the Jackson contention, said, "It is recognized that the Soviet Union has a heavier throw-weight" as a measure of the ability to deliver more powerful warheads than the United States.

But he stressed that the Pen-

tagon several years ago decided on smaller missiles that were more accurate if less heavy.

If the military now believes needs heavier missiles, it can command building them, Congress can appropriate money. Such a decision, however, would lead to a major increase in costs.

The United States now has missile and bomber force of more than 2,200 and the Soviet Union a force of more than 2,400. Under the accord, the United States would probably have to cut back while the United States could build up to the ceiling.

Talks Held On Rhodesia

(Continued from Page 1)

Lusaka about the talks and reports that they were held but not yet been carried by news media there.

Lusaka sources said the talks were part of a Zambian diplomatic offensive to break the deadlock and that they followed talks by Zambia with both South Africa and Rhodesia.

Meanwhile, in Dar es Salaam it was announced today that President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, one of three African leaders directly involved in the Rhodesia talks, will go to Lusaka tomorrow for talks with Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda.

It was also reported that Seretse Khama, the President of Botswana, also left today for Lusaka. The three heads of state took part in last month's meeting with the Rhodesian African leaders.

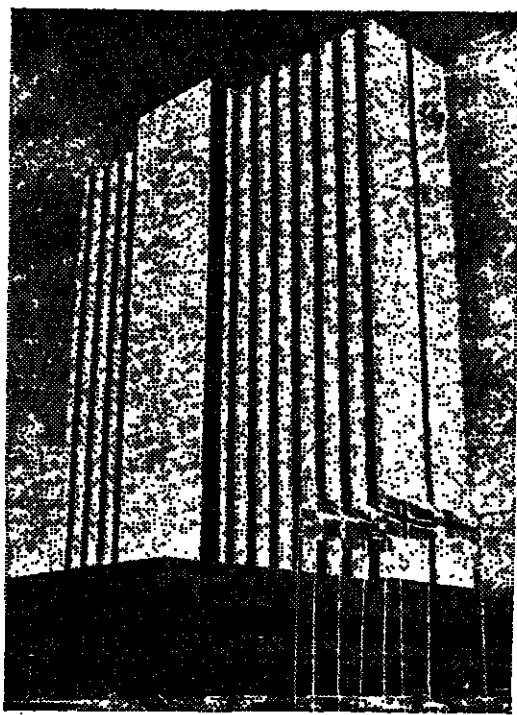
Observers said the decision by Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith to release the two nationalist leaders temporarily meant the Zambian efforts to break the deadlock had made huge stride. Logically the next step would be direct talks between Mr. Smith and the nationalists, they added.

In this context, they pointed to an interview that Mr. Smith granted to the Rhodesian Sunday Mail last weekend.

A key passage read: "If people who have previously acted unconstitutionally and supported terrorism changed their minds and gave an undertaking that they are now prepared to work constitutionally and to denounce terrorism, I would be prepared to talk to them."

Observers also believed that any talks between Mr. Smith and the nationalists might be linked with a cease-fire by the guerrillas who have been fighting Rhodesian troops and South African paramilitary police for years.

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pite No Formal Pact on Jews

ssinger Pushes Trade Bill, es Soviet Emigration Rise

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (UPI).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger today warned that if Congress fails to pass the international trade bill despite the lack of formal agreement with the Soviet Union on expanded Jewish emigration, an "international crisis will be upon us."

Kennedy Says He Could Not Back Wallace

TORRES, Conn., Dec. 3 (AP).—Sen. Edward Kennedy, Mass., says he will not support Alabama Gov. George Wallace for president or vice-president in 1976.

Another Veto s Overridden by Congress

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP).—Congress today overrode President Ford's veto of a bill to increase most veterans' occasional benefits by 2.7 percent.

The vote in the House was 394-10. In the Senate it was 90-1. The lone Senate vote to uphold a veto was by assistant Republican leader Robert Griffin of Michigan.

It was the fourth time Congress has overridden a veto by Mr. Ford since he became President.

In another vote today, however, the House failed to override Mr. Ford's veto of the disaster relief bill. It was the fourth time his veto has been upheld. He has vetoed 15 bills, and Congress did not contest seven of the vetoes.

Losses by 3 Votes
The vote was 249 to 150 in favor of overriding the veto, 17 less short of the required two-thirds majority.

The bill would have provided a relief for victims of such disasters as Hurricane Agnes; a Buffalo Creek, W. Va., dam failure, and the Rapid City, S. D., floods.

Soviet Union most-favored-nation trade treatment and access to long-term, low-interest loans, has been in Congress for two years because of the question of the Soviet refusal to allow free emigration of Jews and other dissident minorities.

The secretary, in testimony before the Senate Finance Committee, said that President Ford had received from Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev an outline of Soviet emigration policies which should lead to an increased rate of emigration. But Mr. Kissinger denied a statement made by Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., on Oct. 18, that the Russians had formally agreed to increase emigration to 50,000 dissidents a year from the current rate of about 30,000.

The committee, in an unusual move on Nov. 20, approved the trade bill but reserved judgment on the section linking Soviet trade benefits to eased emigration until Mr. Kissinger testified about the compromise he worked out with Sen. Jackson on the issue.

There will be no floor debate on the bill until after Mr. Kissinger concludes his testimony and the committee takes formal action on the emigration question.

Today, Mr. Kissinger told the panel that "any attempt to nail this [emigration] down as a formal obligation is likely to backfire" because the Russians will balk at anything that makes it seem that they are bowing to outside pressure on what they consider to be an internal matter.

He said that "extended debates by U.S. public figures and officials" on the issue could "jeopardize promising administration efforts to secure the free emigration of Soviet Jews."

The secretary began his testimony by discussing the worldwide economic crisis and telling the committee that he had been pressed by leaders in Europe and Japan to push for passage of the trade bill on a high-priority basis.

He warned that "the major trading nations stand uneasily poised between liberalized trade and restrictive actions."

"Essential Tool"
Mr. Kissinger said that the bill was, "in its entirety, an absolutely essential tool if the United States is to be in a position to manage actively its overall relations."

Mr. Kissinger told the committee that the administration had been assured that no unreasonable Soviet restrictions would be placed on those wishing to emigrate, that all who wished to leave Russia would be permitted to do so except those holding security clearances and that there would be no harassment or punishment of those applying to emigrate.

"It was consistently made clear to us," the secretary testified, "that Soviet explanations applied to the second definition of criteria and did not represent a commitment as to number of emigrants."

"I do believe that we have every right to expect... that the emigration rate will correspond to the number of applicants and there will be no interference with applications," Mr. Kissinger said.

"This should lead to an increase in emigration," he said.

Despite Mr. Kissinger's plea, the trade bill is not likely to be passed this year.

Later, an aide to Sen. Jackson said that the Washington Democrat was encouraged by the informal Soviet commitment on emigration by the Russians.



MUSCLEPOWER—A common scene in Akron, Ohio, after heaviest snowfall in 73 years.

From Midwest to East Coast

First Big U.S. Snow Strands Thousands

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (UPI).—The season's first major snowstorm, which carried its fury from the Midwest to the East Coast, left more than 35,000 persons stranded today.

Michigan officials called the snowstorm there the worst since 1886. National Guard heavy equipment was mobilized in western

Maryland, and several communities were virtually isolated in Pennsylvania.

Parts of Ohio, West Virginia and Virginia were equally hard hit.

The American Red Cross estimated that 35,000 people were stranded in Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Maryland, and

reports indicated that thousands were trapped by snow-blocked highways in other states.

18 inches of snow in southwest Virginia, two persons froze to death. More than 18 inches of snow blanketed parts of the state.

Dozens more died across the storm front in weather-related traffic accidents.

Many homes and other buildings in Michigan were left without power; schools, factories, offices and shops were closed, and the Detroit News could not deliver its papers. Detroit received 18 inches of snow.

The snowstorm in the Eastern coal fields also prevented about half of 120,000 striking coal miners from voting on a new contract; the voting was extended through tomorrow.

Light snow continued to fall in western Maryland on top of 30 inches already on the ground. Maryland called out National Guard units to help clear snow from western parts of the state and to rescue an estimated 2,000 stranded motorists.

In Kentucky, where many schools were closed yesterday, seven children were injured in a school bus accident.

Record Rain in Belgium
BRUSSELS, Dec. 3 (AP).—Belgium, a country where it normally rains every other day, beat its all-time record this fall with 81 days of rain recorded in Brussels for the 91 days of September, October and November.

The fall record was 18.2 inches, the greatest amount of rain recorded in Brussels since the weather bureau was created in 1833. The previous record was 15.2 inches—in 1932. It rains on an average of 200 days a year in Belgium.

Rainfall in the Netherlands this year also hit an all-time high for the period from September through November, the Royal Dutch Meteorological Institute said.

The three-month national total of 14.37 inches was the highest in the country's 130-year recorded weather history.

U.S. Miners Seen Approving Pact

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Dec. 3 (AP).—United Mine Workers of America expressed optimism today that a new contract would be approved by the rank and file. Scattered vote returns showed a slim majority favoring the pact.

UMW president Arnold Miller had asked locals not to release preliminary vote totals "so as not to prejudice those still voting."

But scattered returns representing some 16,000 miners, about 13 per cent of the union's 120,000 working bituminous coal miners, showed that the agreement was gaining approval from about 52 per cent of those voting.

12 Million Workers Set to Strike in Italy

ROME, Dec. 3 (Reuters).—About 12 million Italian workers are expected to strike tomorrow in an eight-hour stoppage to press demands for higher wages, guaranteed employment and increased social security benefits.

The country's three major union federations called the general strike, Italy's second in six weeks. Public transport will function on a reduced basis and schoolteachers will stop work an hour earlier than normal. Industrial workers have been called out for the full eight hours.

Rep. Mills Enters a Hospital After a Setback in the House

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (UPI).—Rep. Wilbur Mills, D-Ark., was admitted this afternoon to Bethesda Naval Hospital after a House Democratic caucus administered another setback to his rule of the House Ways and Means Committee.

While a spokesman for the congressman said that he had no information on Rep. Mills' hospitalization, colleagues quoted the Ways and Means Committee chairman as saying as he left for the hospital, "I am terribly tired... I'm exhausted."

The congressman's admission to the hospital in Maryland came amid rising talk that Rep. Mills may be removed as committee chairman in the wake of his appearance last weekend with a striptease dancer on a Boston burlesque stage.

Rep. Mills' power as committee chairman has been curbed and fears have been expressed by House Speaker Carl Albert, D-Okla., and others that his health is not good. There has been open questioning on Capitol Hill about his emotional health.

Only a few hours before Rep. Mills entered the hospital, a caucus of re-elected and newly elected House Democrats voted to expand the committee from 25 to 37 members, a move expected to add many liberal Democrats to the generally conservative committee that writes much of U.S. tax legislation.

The action, proposed by Rep. Charles Vanik, D-Ohio, a committee member himself, followed a caucus vote yesterday which took away an important power from the committee.

The overall committee, assigning power to the Steering and Policy Committee, thus cutting "the umbilical cord" as a liberal leader described it, which had bound Democrats to the Ways and Means Committee and had affected their response to legislation put out by that committee.

Loss of Stature
These reforms are interpreted by some members of Congress as stemming from Rep. Mills' loss of stature since his relationship with Annabel, Bettistella, or Fannie Foxe, became known because of a drunken public escapade.

He won re-election Nov. 5 despite some criticism in his home district.

However, Rep. Mills renewed the controversy over his friendship with Miss Foxe by visiting her last weekend in a Boston burlesque theater where she was appearing, and appearing onstage with her after her act.

Some House members are now wondering aloud about Rep. Mills' emotional health. Rep. Richard Ottinger, D-N.Y., said, "It is inappropriate under the circumstances to have Mr. Mills the chairman of the most powerful committee of the House of Representatives."



Rep. Wilbur Mills

Speaker Albert told newsmen today he believes Rep. Mills is not in good health and "it has had an impact on his whole system."

The speaker, asked about his earlier comment that he was "sorry" for Rep. Mills, said, "Well, I may as well say it. I don't think he is feeling well. He is a friend of mine."

"I don't think Wilbur Mills has fully recovered. He's been sick a lot."

Committee members have been meeting quietly to talk over the problem. Most reportedly believe that he probably must be removed.

"Everybody sits down, almost cries, and says he has to go," a ranking member said.

Capitol Hill observers said that over the past year it became increasingly plain that Rep. Mills' health had changed. He let his hair grow, joked about the smoking of marijuana and was seen late at night in nightclubs.

Heart Irregularity
He said in an interview with the Associated Press yesterday that he has suffered for years from a chronic heart irregularity.

Dr. Guy Sciacca, a Boston physician, told The Washington Post in a telephone interview yesterday that he had examined Rep. Mills, 65, Friday and found that "Mills was exhausted. I gave him a vitamin shot. I also gave him some multiple vitamin tablets. I told him he ought to take it easy."

Miss Foxe said in New York she did not approve of Rep. Mills' going onstage with her but said "many times Mr. Mills will just do what he feels like. Whenever he wants to do something, he just goes in and does it."

In Little Rock, the Arkansas Gazette, a Democratic paper that has supported Rep. Mills in the past, said in an editorial today: "If Mr. Mills cannot forgo his public indiscretions and if he prefers the life of show business to the life on Capitol Hill, then let him select the former and resign his seat in Congress."

House Panel's Evidence Said To Contradict Rockefeller

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (NYT).—Sources say the House Judiciary Committee has developed evidence contradicting Nelson Rockefeller's assertions that he was not privately told of White House wiretapping and secret operations in Chile before their newspaper disclosure.

The newly assembled evidence was not viewed as an immediate threat to Mr. Rockefeller's confirmation as vice-president, but some House members were known to be preparing to investigate more deeply his testimony on those issues before the Senate Rules and House Judiciary Committees.

In his Senate testimony in September, Mr. Rockefeller denied any prior knowledge of the White House wiretaps on four newsmen and 13 members of Henry Kissinger's National Security Council staff and other federal officials.

In a later, written statement submitted to the Senate, Mr. Rockefeller said that "No information concerning any wiretaps was transmitted to me from the President, or from anyone else in the White House."

Memo Is Cited
According to a memorandum recently circulated among House Judiciary Committee members,

Russell Ash, a former member of the National Security Council and the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, told committee investigators six weeks ago of a conversation he held in late 1969 with Mr. Kissinger in which Mr. Kissinger, now the secretary of state, complained about Mr. Rockefeller's knowledge

of the wiretaps which were then secret.

Mr. Ash was scheduled to testify today before the House committee about that conversation with Mr. Kissinger.

On the Chile issue, Mr. Rockefeller, who received regular intelligence briefings since 1969 as a member of the Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, denied during testimony last week knowing of any Central Intelligence Agency activities against the government of the late President Salvador Allende.

"The reason I ask you this," said Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman, D-N.Y., "is because we have been advised that there was a briefing on Chile during the time that you were on the board at a meeting at which you were present, and I wonder whether that refreshes your recollection?"

"I will have to check it," Mr. Rockefeller replied. "It does not refresh my memory."

Source said that the committee learned that, on Sept. 18, 1974, two months before his testimony on Chile, Mr. Rockefeller was reminded by William Colby, director of central intelligence, of an advisory board briefing on the Chile operation. The briefing took place in December, 1970.

Hugh Morrow, Mr. Rockefeller's spokesman, acknowledged that Mr. Rockefeller had been briefed on Chile during an advisory board meeting in late 1970, but quoted Mr. Rockefeller as saying that the briefing had dealt only with the fall elections there that had been won by Mr. Allende, a Marxist.

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Haldeman Cross-Examination Continues

Sirica Proposes Written Questions Be Submitted to Nixon

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (AP).—J.S. District Court Judge John Sirica proposed today that written questions be submitted to former President Richard Nixon in lieu of his testifying at the Watergate cover-up trial.

Judge Sirica opened the day's court session by asking attorneys for the five defendants whether they had any objection to his asking the doctors who examined Mr. Nixon last week if the former president were well enough to answer written interrogatories.

The court-appointed panel of three doctors has reported that Mr. Nixon would not be well enough to appear even at a question and answer session in his home in California until Jan. 5 well beyond the expected conclusion of the trial.

None of the lawyers had any objection, and Judge Sirica sent his law clerk to contact Dr. Charles Hufnagel, the chairman of the panel.

But chief prosecutor James F. Neal expressed reservations about allowing Mr. Nixon to answer written questions, saying "we have had a number of statements about Watergate from the former president, none of which was satisfactory."

Haldeman on Stand
The judge's suggestion came as H.R. Haldeman returned to the

stand for a second day of cross-examination.

Mr. Haldeman said yesterday that orders from Mr. Nixon prevented his telling the Watergate grand jury that the White House had a clandestine taping system.

"You didn't mention tapes and you hoped they wouldn't be revealed," said assistant prosecutor Richard Ben-Veniste.

"I was under orders from the President of the United States that it would not be disclosed," Mr. Haldeman said. "It was not a matter of my hopes, it was my instructions."

But Mr. Ben-Veniste noted that Mr. Haldeman had resigned as Mr. Nixon's chief of staff two weeks before his May 14, 1973, grand jury appearance.

"I still considered myself subject to orders given to me during the term of my service to the President of the United States," Mr. Haldeman replied.

Mr. Haldeman, 48, is charged with John Mitchell, John Ehrlichman, Robert Mardian and Kenneth Parkinson of conspiring to obstruct official investigations into the Watergate break-in.

Only a handful of White House aides, including Mr. Haldeman, knew about the White House taping system until Alexander Butterfield disclosed it during Senate Watergate testimony on July 16 last year.

Mr. Ben-Veniste had brought out that Mr. Haldeman told the grand jury that he wanted to be "candid, volunteering and help out" but that he had said there were no records he could provide except his telephone logs.

"I think you testified there were no other records on the face of the earth that would reflect contacts with other people," Mr. Ben-Veniste said. "But you didn't mention tape recording, did you, Mr. Haldeman?"

"No sir," was the reply.

Prosecutor Is Rebuked

Mr. Ben-Veniste, a persistent cross-examiner who drew frequent rebukes from the judge for interrupting the witness, asked Mr. Haldeman whether he and Mr. Nixon had not discussed "a way you could evade giving truthful answers to the Senate committee."

"No sir," Mr. Haldeman said. Mr. Ben-Veniste asked if he didn't discuss the use of "I don't recall" as a device for ducking tough questions.

"I don't recall," Mr. Haldeman said.

The prosecutor read from a transcript of a conversation Mr. Haldeman had with Mr. Nixon and John Dean 3d on March 31, 1973, when Mr. Haldeman said, "You can refuse to talk... you

can say you forgot, too, can't you?"

Dean agreed that could be done, running the risk of being accused of perjury, and Mr. Nixon added: "That's right, just be damned sure you say 'I don't remember, I can't recall.'"

The prosecutor drew "I don't recall" or "I don't remember" responses from Mr. Haldeman to questions about whether he knew from Dean that Watergate planner Gordon Liddy had met with Dean and Mr. Mitchell to discuss intelligence gathering proposals; whether he had been told of the discussions by Dean in February, 1972, four months before the burglary; whether he had received a copy of the Nixon reelection committee's "final intelligence budget" from his assistant Gordon Strachan and more than two dozen questions in all.

As the questioning continued today, Mr. Haldeman denied that he tried to mislead the CIA and FBI by trying to have an early investigation in Watergate stopped.

Questioned about a meeting on June 23, 1972, where CIA director Richard Helms and his deputy, Lt. Gen. Vernon Walters, were approached by Mr. Haldeman about the Watergate investigation, Mr. Haldeman said he asked the CIA officials to tell the FBI not to trace the funds found

on the Watergate burglars. He said the White House wanted to avoid embarrassing campaign donors.

"You call in America's foremost and highest-level man responsible for the intelligence-gathering functions and national security of the United States," Mr. Ben-Veniste said. "You're telling this court and this jury that your instructions to them were made to have the FBI curtail on the grounds that it was politically embarrassing for this investigation to be continued?"

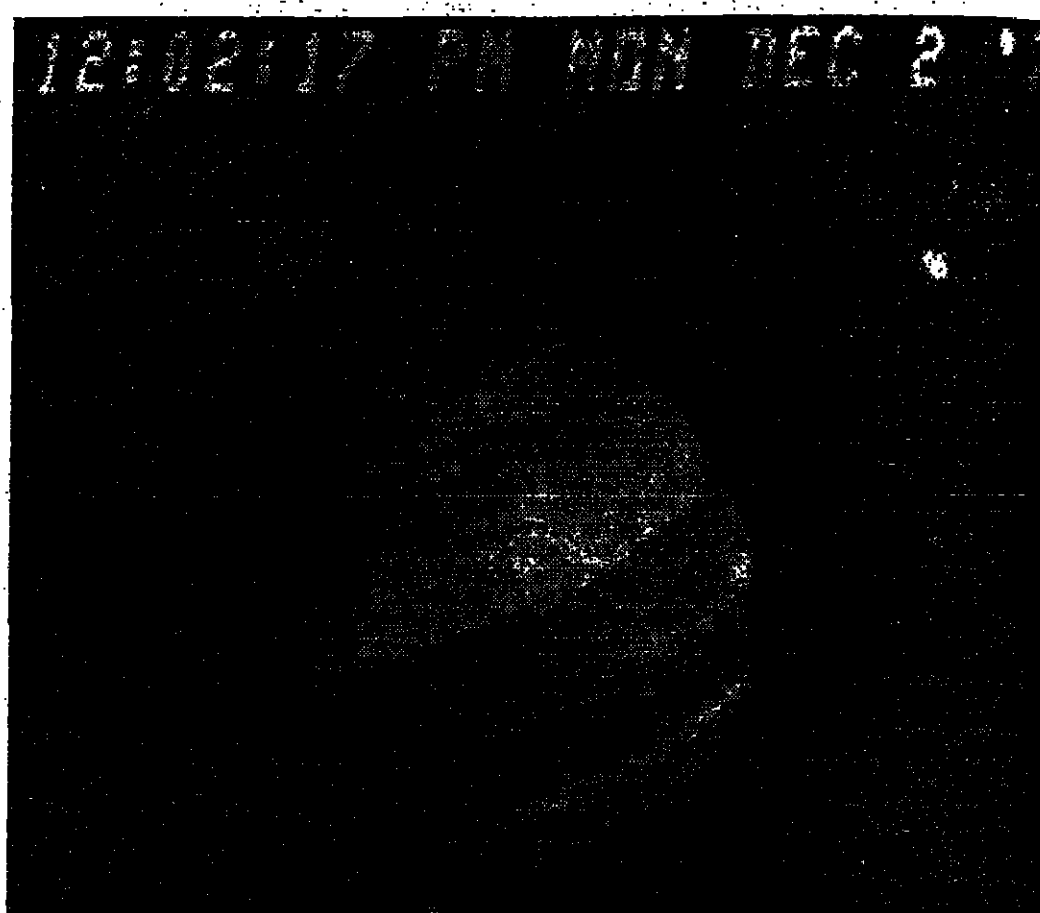
Mr. Haldeman replied that was his understanding of a suggestion that had been made to him by President Nixon.

At one point, Mr. Ben-Veniste accused Mr. Haldeman of "wandering up and down and all over the lot" and muddying his answers to questions about how much he and Mr. Nixon knew about Watergate.

The witness's lawyer said he had a right to answer fully since it is a criminal trial.

"The fact that it throws Mr. Ben-Veniste out of his rhythm is no concern of mine," John Wilson said.

William Prates, lawyer for Mr. Ehrlichman, said he agreed with Mr. Wilson and said that he would not take similar treatment from the prosecutor when Mr. Ehrlichman takes the stand.



Pioneer-11 took this picture of Jupiter from 42,800 miles out, but later the craft much closer to the planet. On right is Ganymede, one of Jupiter's large moons.

Then U.S. Craft Heads for Saturn

Pioneer-11 Survives Heavy Jupiter Radiation

MOUNTAIN VIEW, Calif., Dec. 3 (AP).—Pioneer-11 underwent a name change today and headed for Saturn after a perilous but successful journey through Jupiter's deadly radiation.

The unmanned 570-pound spacecraft dipped to within 26,800 miles of the surface of gaseous Jupiter yesterday morning, coming three times closer than did Pioneer-10 a year ago and climaxing a 21-month, 620-million-mile voyage. Pioneer-10 came within 81,000 miles of Jupiter.

About an hour after Pioneer-11's "dip" yesterday, scientists received a signal that the spacecraft had survived its close approach to Jupiter and was on its way to make man's first probe of mysterious, ringed Saturn, in September, 1979.

"I officially rechristen this spacecraft Pioneer-Saturn," James Fletcher, the administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, said at a news conference.

Craft 'Scorched'

"It flew into the fiery mouth of a dragon and got scorched a little, but now it's headed for Saturn," said Robert Kraemer, director of NASA's planetary exploration programs. "It's a tough little bird and with a little luck, it will make it."

Scientists were relieved when they received the signal from the spacecraft after it passed through Jupiter's searing radiation. The signal was received a little more than an hour after scientists lost contact with the craft after it had gone behind Jupiter and had reached a speed of 107,000 miles an hour—25,000 mph faster than any man-made object ever has flown.

The spacecraft was operating normally after its encounter with Jupiter's radiation, although some minor irregularities were reported in a device that measures subatomic particles and another that makes infrared measurements, said Dr. John Wolfe, a Pioneer project scientist based here at NASA's Ames Research Center.

"Since we're alive now, I am sure we're going to stay that way," Dr. Wolfe said. "We got zapped with protons a little more than we expected, but we got less electrons."

Hit Twice
He said the spacecraft was hit twice by micrometeorites. Scientists had expected it to be hit at least five times.

Dr. Wolfe also said Pioneer-11 data indicated that Jupiter's magnetic force was twice as strong as that of the earth.

The spacecraft departed from Jupiter's radiation belt and, using the planet's gravitational pull as a slingshot, headed for Saturn, a journey of three billion miles from the earth. The trip will take the spacecraft 100 million miles above the earth's orbital plane. Pioneer-11 made its closest ap-

proach to Jupiter after recovering from a 4,000-volt shock it received when it was 500,000 miles away. Dr. Wolfe said the shock was caused by high-energy electrons which caused the loss of about 2 per cent of the spacecraft's data transmission for one or two hours.

Minor Problem

He also said that a minor problem was detected in the spacecraft's picture-taking device, but that it was not considered serious. Scientists were jubilant after analyzing close-up pictures the

spacecraft's tiny telescope produced. It gave them their first at a tiny ice cap on Jupiter's outermost moon, Callisto.

Callisto is considered the feasible spot for a manned landing because it receives less radiation than Jupiter's other moons.

"We have discovered a tiny south pole on Callisto," Dr. Tom Gehrels, a University of Arizona scientist who directs spacecraft's picture-taking operations, said. "It is a very well defined south pole and it's never I seen before."

Obituaries

Bishop Spottswood, 77, Led NAACP and a U.S. Church

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (NYT).—Bishop Stephen Gill Spottswood, 77, board chairman of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and a retired leader of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, died of cancer Sunday night at his home in Washington, D. C.

As chairman of the nation's oldest and largest civil rights organization since 1961, Bishop Spottswood was known as a moderate in an era of militancy, a voice of reason when the cause of black Americans was assuming an increasingly strident tone in the 1960s.

But for more than half a century he had preached a gospel of freedom and had walked picket lines, mounted boycotts and raised banners of protest long before civil rights became a major national issue. "You think militancy began in the sixties?" he remarked to an interviewer several years ago. "A clenched fist and a few slogans is all that's new. We had sit-ins and picketing in the twenties."

Preferred Boycotts
Although he preferred economic boycotts to freedom rides and quiet moral exhortation to noisy protests, the bishop started the nation in 1955 by leading the NAACP administration as anti-black.

Bishop Spottswood told a NAACP convention: "This is the first time since 1920 that the national administration has made it a matter of calculated policy to work against the needs and aspirations of the largest minority of its citizens."

The White House issued embarrased denials, and President Nixon was said to have been stunned by the accusation.

Bishop Spottswood was born in Boston July 18, 1897, the only child of Abraham Lincoln Spottswood, a porter, and Mary Elizabeth Gray Spottswood. He grew



Stephen Gill Spottswood

up in a religious atmosphere, attending public schools in Boston. In 1917, he received a bachelor's degree from Albright College, Reading, Pa., and a theology degree in 1919 from the Gordon College of Theology in Boston. He was ordained in 1919 and served as pastor of churches in Maine, Connecticut, North Carolina, Indiana, and New York during the next 16 years before moving to Washington to assume duties at the John West Church.

Bishop Spottswood and Yvonne Booker were married in 1919 and had five children. He died in 1963. His wife, Mattie Johnson Elliott.

Konstantin Melnikov
MOSCOW, Dec. 3 (Reuters).—Konstantin Melnikov, 64, prominent architect in the 1930s, died in Moscow, Russia, today.

Mr. Melnikov was best known for his revolutionary design of the Soviet pavilion at the 1937 Paris exhibition.

Zilsky Lays

SRBENKA KAMENICA, Yugoslavia, Dec. 3 (AP).—Zila Lays, 83, a leading Hungarian novelist and playwright, died yesterday in the hospital for pulmonary diseases here. His best known novel is "The Mortal Spring," published in 1922.

O'Dalaigh Elects Irish President

DUBLIN, Dec. 3 (UPI).—Judith O'Dalaigh, 63, today won election as President of Ireland for a seven-year term. It was unopposed.

At a brief ceremony in Dublin Custom House, presidential election officer Gerald O'Doherty said that Judge O'Dalaigh's nomination was the only one received and declared him elected. Judge O'Dalaigh, the candidate of the three main political parties, will be inaugurated in Dublin Castle Dec. 20.

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Toy Guns for Revolutionary Play Approved by Soviet Psychiatrist

MOSCOW, Dec. 3 (UPI).—A Soviet psychiatrist said today that it is all right for children to play with toy guns—provided they stick to revolutionary liberation games.

"Our children often play at revolutionary wars of liberation, and this is good," Nikolai Linkov said in the newspaper Soviet-Skaya Kultura.

Replying to a reader who wrote to the paper expressing concern about the large number of war toys on sale in Soviet stores for the year-end festivities, the psychiatrist wrote: "Naturally, grown-ups have an unpleasant impression when they see a small child shooting people with a toy rifle. But this does not mean we should ban the production and sale of such toys."

"One should remember that weapons are necessary not only for attack but for protection."

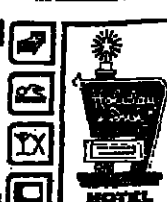
Toy weapons could be used as a means of education, he added.

"You should explain to your child that the right to bear arms even if only toy arms, should be deserved. Weapons must not be given to children who bully smaller children. If a child wants a toy gun, he should have a certain amount of self-discipline," he told parents.

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Education, Work, Recreation

Chile Junta Is Seeking to Win Loyalty of the Nation's Youth

By Joseph Novitski

SANTIAGO, Dec. 3 (UPI).—A nationwide youth organization set up by the government and tight control over all of Chile's schools are giving the military junta the capacity to regiment the country's youth.

But, despite some signs of paramilitary enthusiasm in the youth organization, regimentation has not yet taken hold. Thus far, the junta has used its two lines of control to promote patriotism, to stamp out party politics in Chilean schools, to put youthful volunteers to work in programs at the neighborhood level and to allow young people to let off steam.

For example, the biggest organization effort yet made by the National Youth Secretariat, an organization which reports to an army officer with cabinet rank, was a week of fun and games in October to celebrate the start of the Southern Hemisphere spring. And one can still see all Santiago high school girls wearing bell blouses and neckties despite government orders to the contrary. The secretariat was formed last year, at the request of the junta and with government funds, by a group of recent university grad-

uates who had conservative or rightist backgrounds. These leaders now believe they have established a national organization and involved in their programs about 40,000 persons between the ages of 13 to 28.

The duties of the secretariat, according to Ricardo Montenegro, a young lawyer who is one of its leaders, are nationalism, social service and discipline for all political parties. Mr. Montenegro said in a recent interview that the secretariat wanted to avoid taking on a fascist character, and had turned down offers for leadership training by foreign anti-Communist organizations and anti-Communist governments whom he would not identify.

"If you sow fascism," Mr. Montenegro said, "you will reap Communism."

The other chain of command is the Ministry of Education bureaucracy, headed by a rear admiral. From orders circulated to schools in Santiago, it appears that the bureaucracy also is secretly watched for devotion to duty and political purity, in the capital at least, by local army commanders.

Circular Order No. 41, sent to Santiago schools beginning Aug. 19, transmitted a set of orders to school principals from Brig. Gen. Nilo Floody, commander of the army's training commands in the capital area.

The orders establish two chains of command: the bureaucracy, for administrative matters, and military liaison officers, one to each public or private school, for "matters of security."

By the terms of the order, principals are to report to the army any deviation by teachers, students or parents at school meetings—from a list of 11 norms that prohibit tardiness, disobedience, the discussion of politics, the propagation of rumors, the propagation of jokes or stories about the junta or any one of its members, and "any other antecedent or fact which shows clearly a tendency to interrupt, tie up, hold back, distort, dislocate, undermine discipline or to alter the normal development of educational activity by students at all levels."

When school lets out for summer vacation next month, the secretariat expects to recruit and train more local leaders at summer camps financed by the junta.

The aim is to "give the youths values needed in national reconstruction: concepts of patriotism and nationalism, personal effort and duty, and legitimacy of the honorable junta."



BEHIND THE BAR—South Vietnamese lawyer, in his legal finery, complaining that barbed-wire barrier erected by Saigon police yesterday is blocking his way to court where three newspapers were to be tried for slandering regime of President Thieu.

Pope Tells Jesuits: Shun Novelty

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 3 (AP).

—Pope Paul VI today told the Jesuits, known as his "soldiers," that they should shun "novelty" for its own sake—novelty which questions everything. He also reminded them that he remains their "highest superior."

"Novelty is the stimulus for human and spiritual progress," Pope Paul said in an address to the General Congregation of the

Society of Jesus, the largest of the religious orders. "This is not true when novelty becomes a relativism that destroys today what it built up yesterday."

The Pontiff stressed obedience, one of the vows of Catholic orders. Obedience, he said, is "not an obstacle to the free person... and it is union with the Pope that has always rendered the members of the [Jesuit] society truly free."

Unrest in France May Strain Army's Loyalty, General Says

PARIS, Dec. 3 (UPI).—The French government has received a warning from its army chief of staff that the army's loyalty would be questionable if France were projected into a big social upheaval, government officials said today.

The warning was contained in a confidential report drafted by Gen. Alain de Boissieu, the son-in-law of the late President Charles de Gaulle, officials said. Gen. de Boissieu warned that although in the labor-student revolt of 1968 the army did not budge from its loyalty while all other social structures were shaken, a similar explosion of social and political tensions may no longer leave the army unconcerned.

The general's report said, according to the officials, that the army was losing its best men because of low pay and that lack of adequate financial means for the armed forces has

created widespread disgruntlement among the 480,000 men of the armed forces.

The government is pushing through parliament a 43.7-billion-franc (\$9.5-billion) military budget for 1975—132 per cent above last year's spending.

This represents 3 per cent of the gross national product, which many military commanders consider far from sufficient. Gen. de Boissieu was the first top-ranking official to draw the attention to what French newspapers have been calling a falling morale among servicemen.

Last month, 300 men of the 19th Artillery Regiment marched through the streets of Draguignan, in southern France, in an open revolt against conditions in the army.

Petitions circulating in army barracks in recent months have been condemning pay levels, a lack of adequate modern equipment and an absence of clear-cut strategy for the armed forces.

In 1968, when France was in the throes of a six-week labor-student paralysis, then-President de Gaulle abruptly left the Elysée Palace to visit French troops in West Germany. The support given him by the armed forces was instrumental in turning the tide back against the pressure to overturn his regime.

Rio Police Kill 6 In Prison Break, Save 3 Hostages

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 3 (AP).—Police opened fire yesterday on a group of prisoners in a Rio jail who were holding the wounded warden and two others as hostages. Officials said six inmates were killed.

The Brazilian news agency AFB said the warden at Alvaristo de Moraes Prison, Col. Darcy Biten-court, was freed along with a doctor who came to treat him and a police captain.

Col. Almir Miranda Pereira, commander of the 4th Militia Police Headquarters in Rio, led the attack on the inmates, who were holed up in a second-floor cell. "The prisoners shot Col. Biten-court once more, and injured one of our men," he said. "But we managed to kill five of them."

Col. Biten-court had been shot four times but was reported out of danger. Col. Pereira said a police lieutenant was shot in the arm.

The incident began when four prisoners listed as the most dangerous held in the jail, seized Col. Biten-court and attempted to escape by ramming his car through security barriers. Police opened fire and stopped them. Unofficial sources said two prison employees were killed and the warden was wounded in that shooting. The sources said prisoner Jorge Martins died of bullet wounds in a hospital following the shoot-out.

Danish Premier Asks a Freeze on Prices, Profits

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 3 (UPI).—Premier Poul Hartling today asked parliament to approve an economic crisis plan which would freeze all prices and profits in 1975 to combat rising inflation and unemployment in Denmark.

Mr. Hartling told parliament that his Social-Liberal minority government, backed by 23 of 179 members, would resign and general elections would be called unless the plan was accepted. The parliamentary debate is to start Thursday.

In a 10-minute speech, the 59-year-old government chief said that annual inflation was 15 per cent and the number of jobless, estimated at 150,000, or 10 per cent, was the largest since the mid-1950s.

The plan's basic outline: • Freezing all prices and profits in 1975, including food prices, after negotiations with Denmark's eight partners in the European Economic Community.

• Postponement until January, 1976, of labor agreements and civil-servant contracts scheduled to be negotiated early next year.

• Cancellation of the cost-of-living-index clause that automatically raises wages when the cost of living goes up.

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Amin Threatens To Fire All 300 Of Moslem Panel

KAMPALA, Dec. 3 (Reuters).—President Idi Amin threatened today to dismiss all 300 members of Uganda's Moslem Supreme Council and accused some of them of preferring girl friends to expensive cars to religion.

He said in a statement that he would replace the council, which deals with all aspects of Islam in Uganda, with non-Moslems. "Moslems in Uganda could not blame me at all, because the present Moslem officials have failed to fulfill their obligation," he said.

President Amin also said he was moved at the way the council members were organizing this year's annual pilgrimage to Mecca. He charged that aircraft scheduled to take 160 pilgrims to the Moslem shrine were fact taking fewer.

Israeli Immigration Off

TEL AVIV, Dec. 3 (UPI).—About 26,000 persons have immigrated to Israel so far this year, a drop of 14,000 from the year before, the Jewish Agency said yesterday.

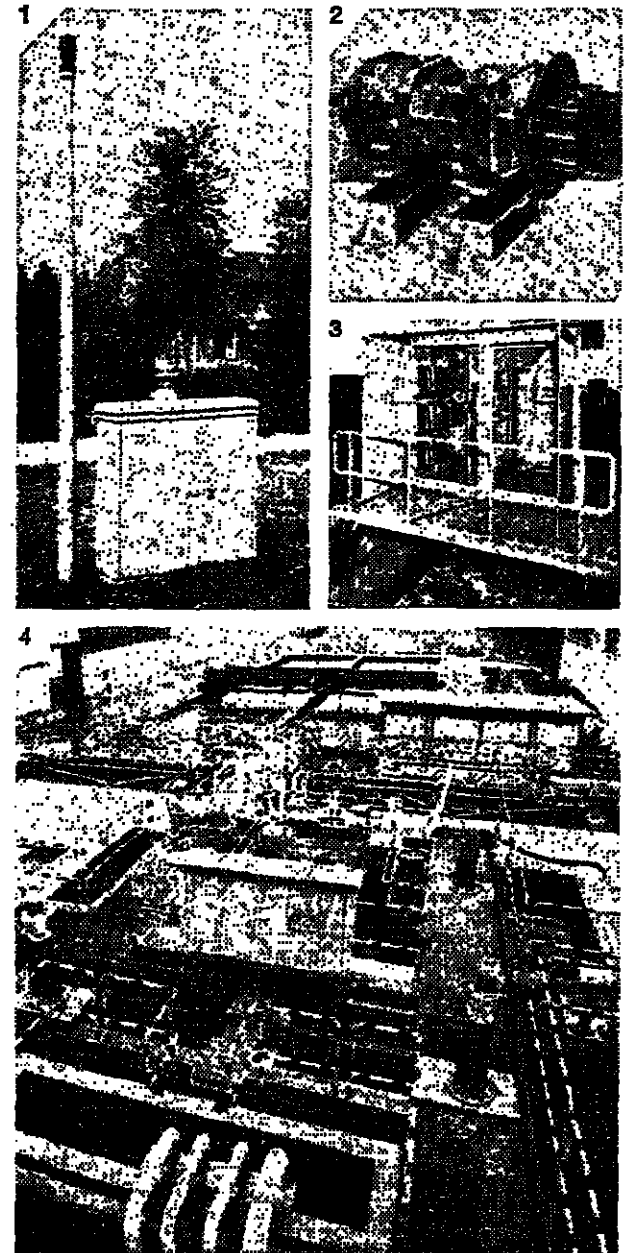
At least you can see this enemy

Smoke is dirty—but at least it's obvious and fairly local. The more dangerous air pollutants are invisible and sometimes you cannot smell them either. Being gases, like the air itself, they travel with it over great distances. Country air may be laden with them. Before you can deal with them you have to know what they are and where they come from. And that, because of their wide

dispersion, means monitoring their concentrations over hundreds of square miles. We have set up, for the Netherlands Government, such a monitoring network covering the whole of Holland. Such a network is not merely a large number of monitors dotted all over the country. What the Netherlands Government was looking for, and what it found in Philips,

was an industrial partner capable of planning a total system and supplying the hardware to implement it. In this network more than 200 monitoring stations measure the air pollution once a minute (and some make meteorological measurements as well). That's a lot of data. It has to be transmitted, recorded and reduced to a more digestible form without any of it being lost. The means

for doing this entirely automatically—including error detection and the calibration of every monitor and the on-line and off-line data processing required for determining patterns and trends—was our major task.



1 Air pollution measurement. This is a typical monitoring station. Beside SO₂ it can measure the concentrations of CO, NO_x, NO, O₃, H₂S and dust continuously. Alarm levels for any pollutant can be set and the station calibrated by remote command.

2 In a Philips Stirling engine the fuel is burned outside the engine, heating the heater cage on the right. The combustion can be controlled excellently, hence the content of nitrogen oxides, CO and hydrocarbons in the exhaust is very low, so low pollution. This experimental Swash-plate engine develops 60 H.P. and is light for its power. The weight/horse power ratio is comparable with internal combustion gasoline engines (1.5-2 kg/H.P.).

3 Automatic monitoring. Accurate control of the effluent from a works—for example, to ensure that it is always within legal limits—requires accurate and fully automatic monitoring. The monitor shown here can run unattended for a month transmitting data on turbidity, acidity, dissolved oxygen and so forth to a central station.

4 Automatic purification plants. Restrictions on the discharge of industrial effluents into rivers, canals or sewers will become increasingly severe—and purification before discharge correspondingly important. Moreover, pollutants are often valuable materials going to waste—as indeed is the water that carries them. Philips have devised automatic purification plants capable of recovering a large number of pollutants and rendering the water fit for recirculation. This plant built for an Italian company is one of them.

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PHILIPS Working on pollution



Mr. Ford's Explanation

President Ford tried a new technique at his news conference Monday night—an attempt to bring a certain degree of order to what has all too frequently become a random quiz show. He concentrated on two subjects: the arms limitation agreement with the Soviet Union and the U.S. economy, and the questions followed that pattern. It was more logical, it did emphasize the priorities and Mr. Ford bore himself well. The shadow over the conference was not caused by the format, or the style of Mr. Ford's responses; it came, rather, from the policies under discussion—and this was as it should be.

It is now apparent that the "breakthrough" at Vladivostok was not in any present reduction of the nuclear threat the United States and the Soviet Union possess, nor in any immediate lessening of the armament burden on the people of those countries. Indeed, it is still possible for the superpowers to spend more money on creating bigger bangs within the limits of the delivery systems set down, tentatively, in the agreement. And conventional armaments are not yet affected. This is disappointing, after the brief euphoria that trailed President Ford and Secretary of State Kissinger out of Vladivostok.

But, as the President pointed out, several times, at his news conference, it is better to run an arms race under rules that at least set some limits to the contest than to have no rules at all and no limits. There remains the possibility that actual cutbacks

in nuclear weaponry may some day flow from this initial pact. There is also the hope that talks on European security may bring about limits on the tanks, guns and men of the conventional forces. The Soviet-American agreement is a good one, so far as it goes. At least it is far better than no agreement at all.

On the economy, Mr. Ford said little that was new, except to tell his fellow-countrymen that things are not as bad as many of them fear and that, therefore, the modest measures he has put forward are sufficient unto the day. There was one rather ironical note: The President, replying to a question as to whether the American people are prepared to sacrifice to combat inflation, said he thought this was true, that the people would be willing to go farther than Congress, or "even the executive branch, including the President," believed. Then, later, he argued that polls showed 81 per cent of the people agreeing with his opposition to a large tax increase on gasoline.

Perhaps such an increase is not the answer to the energy crisis, although it does seem to be a step in the right direction. But to expect that it, or any similar move, would be popular is asking too much; in countering inflation, almost every effort causes resistance, while at the same time the general public complains bitterly about rising prices. Genuine leadership must recognize this; that Mr. Ford does not seem to do so is perhaps the most discouraging aspect of his appearance before the newsmen.

Needed Army Reform

Defense Secretary Schlesinger's effort to get 16 combat divisions instead of 13 out of the Army's 785,000 men—200,000 fewer than the 16-division Army of pre-Vietnam 1964—is an ambitious, long-overdue and much-needed reform.

Three decades and many reorganizations after the defeat of Hitler and Japan, the Army's conventional forces remain better structured to win World War II than any major war they might have to wage in the last quarter of the 20th century. Their heavy divisions of about 48,000 men each, including support elements, are designed to fight as self-sustaining expeditionary forces in a long war against any imaginary adversary anywhere overseas. But their chief potential adversary, the Soviet Army in Central Europe, is built quite differently.

The average Soviet division packs about as much combat power as an American division. But it is only about half as large because it is tailored for a short, intensive, armored conflict on European terrain and its support elements are cut to a minimum. Of every 100 men, about 75 are assigned to combat units in a Soviet division and 25 to support functions, while in American and West European divisions the combat-support ratio is about 50-50.

As a result, the U.S. Army, with about 190,000 ground troops in Central Europe, fields only 4 1/2 divisions. Russia, with 460,000 men, fields 27 divisions. The Warsaw Pact as a whole, with about 925,000 ground troops, has 58 ready divisions. NATO as a whole has almost the same number of troops, if five French divisions are counted, but only 29 1/2 active divisions.

The American capability for protracted combat—provided by extensive support forces, supply stockpiles, medical facilities, repair shops—would be of little use if the Russians reached the Rhine in a few days.

The irony is that U.S. military leaders in Washington and a succession of American supreme commanders in NATO have always doubted the possibility of a conventional war of extended duration in Central Europe. But they have hedged their bets by structuring

the U.S. forces to sustain a long war. These "long-war hedges" absorb far more manpower than the "fat" that usually attracts congressional criticism, such as the PXs, the commissaries, swollen headquarters, excess officer slots, personal chauffeurs and other luxuries in a peacetime army.

The Schlesinger reorganization, set in motion by the late Army chief of staff, Gen. Creighton Abrams, will not satisfy the Army's more radical critics. Former Rand Corp. analyst Steven Canby, a West Pointer, argues in a new report by the International Institute for Strategic Studies that American divisions and combat power could be doubled for a short war by adopting a structure modeled more on the Soviet divisions they face.

However, even the much more modest objective of the secretary will not be achieved easily. Mr. Schlesinger's warnings against "system worship" and "ossification" hint at some of the resistance to change in the Army bureaucracy, but the Nunn amendment, adopted by Congress last year, already requires replacement of 18,000 support troops in Europe with combat units.

Similar reforms are under way in the West German Army and are being urged on other NATO countries. Although Soviet military capabilities in Europe have been increased rather than reduced, détente is exerting downward pressure on NATO defense budgets and manpower. Unilateral cuts followed by mutual force reductions negotiated with the Warsaw Pact in the Vienna talks, which are expected to produce initial results by the end of next year, could make the conventional defense of West Europe more difficult, lowering the threshold of nuclear war or increasing the risk of renewed Soviet adventurism at a later date.

In this context, the Schlesinger effort to restore the Army's pre-Vietnam combat power with 20 per cent fewer troops appears as more than a mere efficiency drive or an example for European allies. It has become a vital necessity if the military balance in Central Europe, and the détente it underpins, are both to continue.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Need for Makarios

The Turks more than anyone need the archbishop [Makarios] if they are to get a settlement to their liking. They need him in Cyprus, so that he can see for himself the new situation created by their invasion and thus realize, as Mr. Clerides has done, that that situation, however tragic, must be taken into account in the terms of the settlement. It appears that Mr. Clerides and Mr. Caramanlis have already convinced him that some kind of federal solution is now inevitable. It is now up to Mr. Demetris to convince him that this can be achieved without forcible transfer of population and without "creating conditions for partition"—two things which the archbishop has rightly said he cannot accept.

—From the Times (London).

UNESCO and Israel

In the present international climate, a public campaign against UNESCO conducted by the Israeli government could have adverse effect. But there is much that could be done by various Israeli groups to make use of the angry reactions to the decisions of the international organization. Such acts could create a situation in which UNESCO may even feel obliged to reverse its decisions. Accepting UNESCO's decision might feed the self-pitying complaints that "the whole world is against us." The next phases after the UNESCO vote could well lead Israel to the position of South Africa, Taiwan and Cambodia in international bodies. There are those who are not scared of this prospect but there is an alternative: Instead of raising our hands—we can twist UNESCO's arm.

—From Ha'aretz (Tel Aviv).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 4, 1899

PHILADELPHIA—The Army-Navy football game in Franklin Field yesterday was notable for the fact that there were 25,000 persons present who did not pay a cent to see the game. The cadets sent out tickets of invitation and as a result a very fine society of patriotic men and women enjoyed the match which Army won by a score of 17 to 5.

Fifty Years Ago

December 4, 1924

CHICAGO—Deaths from overdinking have increased 200 per cent, here in the past three years, according to Dr. William McNully, coroner's chemist and university professor of medicine. He attributes the increase to the gradual dissemination of the knowledge of how to make liquors, and he says the deaths are due to inexperienced drinkers drinking over-fermented and over-alcoholized liquors.



Oil From the Wells of China

By C.I. Sulzberger

PARIS.—The only great country that gains factually, not just relatively, from the international oil crisis is China. The superpowers, America and Russia, are sufficiently supplied with resources to survive the energy shortage intact if careful; but other major countries such as Japan, India and the European Community have all been severely hit.

The official Peking line is that the United States and the Soviet Union, which it classifies as the "First World," are hardest hit by petroleum prices and production strains. This is, of course, nonsense.

With only a bit of self-imposed discipline on usage and investment in fresh energy development, the United States can emerge relatively healthy and even help its tightly-squeezed allies. The Soviet Union, for its part, has vast untapped resources and a considerable oil export market.

May Turn Sour

It is charging customers in both Marxist East Europe and NATO West Europe at the quadrupled world price. Thus, even if Russia's trading partners are suffering, Moscow's economy has if

anything benefited. Nevertheless, this situation may turn sour in a few years unless the world shortage is rectified, because the Soviet economy is expanding.

The "Second World" of industrialized nations—the Common Market and Japan—has been seriously weakened. This is a matter of concern to Peking which wants to keep Europe strong on Russia's rear and also to prevent Soviet influence from gaining in Japan.

At least with respect to Tokyo, Peking's evolving petroleum policy is having effect. China's present oil production is estimated at about 54 million tons a year; that of Saudi Arabia (No. 1 producer in the world) is 426 million tons. Experts, however, believe the Chinese figure is likely to rise to 400 million tons annually by 1985. That would make China one of the world's largest producers while still a modest consumer.

Peking has apparently taken pains to point this out to the oil-hungry Japanese. One result has been to encourage recent Soviet efforts to gain major technological help from Japan in exchange for energy. In the very near

future one can expect a new Sino-Japanese accord, directly related to China's oil potential.

The so-called "Third World" of underdeveloped lands—where Peking focuses primary diplomatic attentions—has lost more from the energy shortage than some of its own petroleum-producing members have individually gained. Africa and Asia—two areas in which Chinese policy counts "Third World" friends—are being squeezed by soaring oil costs, sagging industrial development and disastrous food lacks.

The new petroleum twist to Sino-Soviet relations cannot escape having an ultimate effect on the Chinese political scene. The aging leadership represented by Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai is approaching its inevitable end and Moscow awaits the change impatiently.

The probability is that the Mao-Chou team will be succeeded by a temporary collegial management based on compromise and collaboration between the so-called "Shanghai group" of leftist ideologues and another group gathered around Chou which emphasizes the importance of state and economic functions. The former is headed by the young Wang Hung-wen; the latter seems to be led by Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping.

Power Struggle

Yet, although both the "ideological" and "national" factions appear to acknowledge the value of compromise for a while (since neither is now strong enough to impose itself), a real struggle for power may be looked for later. This might well be decided by the eventual political power of the army—which has no important pressure lobby at present.

The extreme fear of Russia that was notable in China until early this year is now fading—at least for the moment. There no longer is any talk of the danger of a Soviet military invasion. And the Russians, for their part, had seemed to be trying to diminish tension. One upshot was the latest mild political tugging between the two.

But this ended with a sharp anti-Chinese speech by Brezhnev last week. Clearly the trouble Peking tried to foment between Moscow and "Second" and "Third" world capitals irritated the Kremlin.

Moscow Irked

Moscow was also irked by the forthcoming move toward greater Sino-Japanese friendship (at the Soviet Union's expense). To this must be added the known fact that in recent years every political purge in China has been at least indirectly associated with Russia. One may now expect to see further patches of trouble shaping up between the enormous neighbors. And China's use of oil diplomacy is not calculated to smooth Soviet storm-waters.

UN Voting

In democracies, political power ultimately lies with the people. They exercise it through the ballot box, a vote per citizen irrespective of talent or background. The same principle is applied by most international organizations, including the UN.

Recently some far-reaching resolutions concerning Palestine resolutions have been accepted by the General Assembly, mainly under the pressure of fear and the leadership of its most radical members. These resolutions did not have the approval of most of the developed world.

I once again question the validity of giving each nation one vote, irrespective of its population or effective power. Today the voting cost of one man's vote from Panama is 300 times that of a citizen of the U.S.A. An Albanian weighs 150 times, a Lebanese 100 times, a Greek 25 times, etc., more than his American counterpart.

It is not unreasonable, under the present system, to one day see the UN pass resolutions recommending England abandon Northern Ireland, Russia give up the Baltic states or Iraq grant the Kurds their independence. The absurdity of the above can only harm the little that is left of the UN's credibility and efficiency.

Would it not be wiser, for UN's sake, to attribute to each nation voting rights according to its population, for instance one vote for every million inhabitants. In

Violence and Argentina

By Charles Sherman

BUENOS AIRES.—The gleaming black strings of automobiles wait their turn to drive into Chacarita cemetery in Buenos Aires. A Cadillac hearse, six open-back Fords for flowers, the family and up to 100 mourners constitute an average funeral.

Chacarita, just outside the city center, is listed in the tourist guides. The vast necropolis of giant vaults and labyrinthine three-story mausoleums is a main point of interest in this city along with the more exclusive cemetery, Recoleta, where former Argentine presidents are often buried.

Most Argentines, as people anywhere, die of heart attacks, old age and cancer, but on the average since July 1 at least one person every day dies of violence. If winter were coming to the country instead of summer, and if English were spoken instead of Castellano (Argentinean Spanish), Buenos Aires might be mistaken for Belfast. In fact, those who keep count grimly note that the Argentine political assassination rate easily tops that of Northern Ireland.

Vendetta

As in Belfast, extremist terrorism is conceived from a strong mix of bombs and bullets. Mafia-style vendetta also plays its role. Bodies turn up frequently shot to pieces, 60 or more times. Faces of the dead are sometimes burned away with live.

Murder and political polarization have paralyzed each other in the wake of Gen. Juan Peron's return in 1973 and his death in June this year.

Peron failed in the end to unite the country and many political analysts foresee the eventual collapse of Argentina's already hampered democracy and a return to military rule. This hasn't happened to date is an indication of how reluctant the army is to take back control of the country it ruled off and on with little success for 18 years.

Peron's widow, Maria Estela Martinez de Peron, 44, and now President, surprises many for surviving in power as long as she has. What actual power the former cabinet dancer wields is difficult to assess and much of the decision-making is thought to rest with her handful of close advisers, old Peronist collaborators.

The problems Mrs. Peron now faces are great. The assassination on Nov. 1 (All Saints' Day) of federal police chief Alberto Villar helps to focus on the deadly intent of the left-wing extremists despite their fragmented political base.

The Montoneros, a Catholic socialist band of mostly university-age persons, claimed responsibility for the deaths of Villar and his wife after a bomb demolished their small motor launch during a river outing. While the Montoneros might take the credit, several groups, including the People's Revolutionary Army, a large Marxist guerrilla organization, had masked Villar for assassination.

The police chief was one of the most tightly guarded men in Argentina. He was followed everywhere by two carloads of expert bodyguards. From his position he became the swift and brutal moving force behind the reduction of the Marxist guerrillas two months ago in the province of Catamarca.

Because he personified the search-and-destroy campaign that tracked down and killed 15 guerrillas, Villar was being hunted himself. The Montoneros say it was they who finally punched the hole, some think too easily, in his security net.

The Montoneros were also authors of what is probably the most macabre incident since Peron's death. The guerrilla group invaded Recoleta cemetery and stole the body of Pedro Aramburu, the former president

who led the armed forces to oust Peron in 1955. Argentina seems possessed by its dead.

The Montoneros carried the coffin off, saying that since the had murdered Aramburu in the first place, the cadaver belongs to them. The guerrilla leader shortly before seizing the corpse published an article describing the original and live abduction of the former president, his clandestine trial for political crimes, and his subsequent execution.

Similar deadly and sensational acts along with the daily machine-gunning and bombing forced the government to drastic steps. Most recently it proclaimed a state of siege which suspended a number of constitutional guarantees, such as the right of assembly and freedom of speech. The stated purpose of the decree is "to eradicate expressions of pathological barbarism unless as part of criminal and terrorist plans against the nation."

In addition to the state of siege, a tough anti-subversion law was rammed through Congress to give police a freer hand in dealing with whatever is considered to be an extremist menace. The law also limits the play newspapers can give to the city's underworld, like "guerrilla," "Montoneros," and "Maoist," and immediately disappeared from headlines and stories and were replaced by "terrorist," "outlawed organization" and "extremist."

Adding to the turmoil is an other group, highly secretive and menacing, called the AAA or Argentine Anti-Communist Alliance. Composed of tightly organized right-wingers, thought to be retired policemen, the AAA is Argentina's answer to Brazil's notorious "Death Squad."

Though some think the government directly or tacitly supports the AAA, there is no question that the group has presented itself as the chief covert foil to anyone seeking the government's fall. And death threats have caused a dozen or more politicians, professors, statesmen and actors to leave the country for Europe, the United States, Mexico and Peru.

The use of threats has proved so effective that others are now employing them to disrupt the entire school system of Buenos Aires. Rumors are that grade school administrators are receiving threats to kill teachers and kids, if they don't close the schools. While only one school so far has actually shut down, the majority carefully reinforced security and many parents now deliver and pick up their children at school.

Argentina's education minister responded to the threat and rumors by saying it was an attempt to "institutionalize chaos."

Juggling

As the violence continues, erupting viciously and sporadically or settling into uncomfortable lulls, thought is given to how long the government can stand against it. Together with the fight against a booming inflation rate of close to 40 per cent, the country's administrators often appear to be juggling in the air. The each-man-for-himself solution is clearly nearer the surface.

Despite heroic attempts by Mrs. Peron to have the people stick with her through the hard times, her impassioned speeches to the masses have had little effect in quelling the labor problems or stifling the violence.

There is talk that Latin America's first woman President could step down before the scheduled 1977 election, but no one even offers a guess at who will step in to pick up the pieces.

Mr. Sherman is a journalist on the staff of the Buenos Aires Herald, an English-language newspaper there, and recipient of an Inter-American Press Association fellowship.

Letters

UN Voting

In democracies, political power ultimately lies with the people. They exercise it through the ballot box, a vote per citizen irrespective of talent or background. The same principle is applied by most international organizations, including the UN.

Recently some far-reaching resolutions concerning Palestine resolutions have been accepted by the General Assembly, mainly under the pressure of fear and the leadership of its most radical members. These resolutions did not have the approval of most of the developed world.

I once again question the validity of giving each nation one vote, irrespective of its population or effective power. Today the voting cost of one man's vote from Panama is 300 times that of a citizen of the U.S.A. An Albanian weighs 150 times, a Lebanese 100 times, a Greek 25 times, etc., more than his American counterpart.

It is not unreasonable, under the present system, to one day see the UN pass resolutions recommending England abandon Northern Ireland, Russia give up the Baltic states or Iraq grant the Kurds their independence. The absurdity of the above can only harm the little that is left of the UN's credibility and efficiency.

Would it not be wiser, for UN's sake, to attribute to each nation voting rights according to its population, for instance one vote for every million inhabitants. In

this case however, in order to avoid the absolute majority of the few most populated states, like China and India, a ceiling of 208 votes per nation should be provided.

LUDWIG VON HUBERT,

Geneva.

Grain for Arabs

Arab spokesmen in the world forum have stated that in raising the price of oil to unprecedented levels they are merely responding to age-old laws of supply and demand. Indeed, they should be the gull to say (UN, Oct. 1973) the Arabs learned this hard lesson in economic warfare from the United States.

How does that square with the generous sale the United States has just completed with nearly Egypt, supplying grain at record-low prices? The United States traditionally has given away its surpluses or, as in the aforementioned sale with Egypt, has made supplies of foodstuffs available at humane prices.

If the Arabs were to hold a world conference on petroleum with the stated goal of seeing that world reserves of oil are adequately distributed in years to come, they would earn the respect of the family of nations. Their consciences to date have produced only higher and better schemes for blackmail.

TRENE FISCHL

Stamford, Conn.

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Agency's Embarrassment Grows

Israeli Experts, Others Shun UNESCO Education Session

PARIS, Dec. 3 (AP).—In an expression of displeasure over UNESCO's recent condemnation of Israel, Israeli experts stayed away today from the opening session of the UN unit's conference standardizing educational statistics.

It was the first chance that Israel has had to demonstrate their irritation with the agency's regional groupings, condemn them for archaeological diggings in Jerusalem and authorize cooperation with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

But an Israeli spokesman said the current conference was not a test case. "I don't know if we intend to attend anyway," he said. "The thing that is important is that I don't think we're going to do anything much more with UNESCO."

"The organization's concrete work—distributing money, notably—is done in the regional commissions and there were no new welcome."

The Israeli statement ran parallel to what appears to be a mood of growing embarrassment

Greece to Attend NATO Meetings

BRUSSELS, Dec. 3 (AP).—Although Greece has pulled out of the integrated commands of the North Atlantic alliance, it will be attending three important meetings in Brussels next week, a informed source said yesterday.

He said there will be a Greek representative next Monday at the Eurogroup, which links the European members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Greece was also expected to be present the following day at a meeting of the Nuclear Planning group and to be represented at the meeting of NATO foreign ministers Dec. 12 and 13, when Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Turkish Foreign Minister Adnan Menderes are expected.

Nuclear Cooperation Set by Brazil, Chile

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 3 (AP).—Brazil and Chile will carry out a joint program of nuclear cooperation, the president of the Brazilian Nuclear Energy Commission reported here.

The panel president, Hevaldo de Carvalho, said the program would be based on an agreement on science and technical aid signed by the two countries earlier this year.

and concern at UNESCO about its image—how a group concerned with nonpolitical matters could take action against a member on purely political grounds.

The image problem had already been made clear yesterday. Twelve of 45 scientists scheduled to appear at a symposium on the subject did not show up.

Of them, three—Hans von Euler-Chelpin, Max Planck Institute, Göttingen, and Ugo the University of Milan—said they were not appearing because of the UNESCO decision on Israel.

UNESCO's reaction was to issue a joint statement yesterday in which it stressed that it hoped Israel would continue its participation in the organization.

Privately, a group of officials at UNESCO said that although they felt that many newspapers had unfortunately suggested that Israel was expelled from the organization, they were nonetheless concerned about its increasing politicization.

One official, who declined to be identified, said: "It's inconceivable that the United Nations has lost considerable prestige in the developed nations. Until now UNESCO was always thought of as one of its most effective, constructive aspects. It's very distressing to think that this situation might be compromised."

There was no official reaction to reports of a move in the U.S. Senate to deny financial support to the organization, whose \$164.8-million budget for the next two years is dependent on the United States for a quarter of its support.

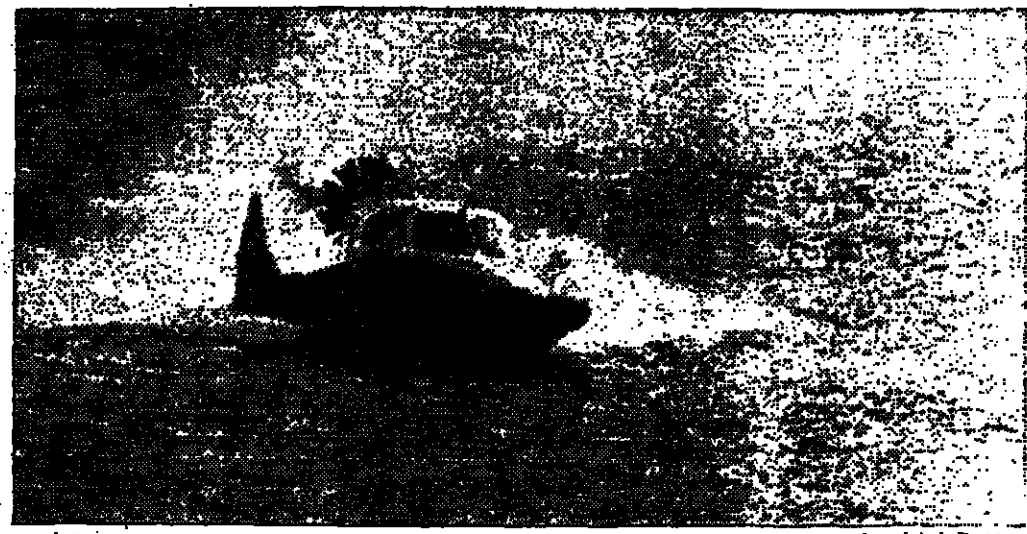
But again there was real concern expressed privately, with an official pointing out that there was a residue of anti-UN sentiment in the United States that could be easily marshaled.

No word has been received at UNESCO's Paris headquarters concerning a Beirut newspaper report that members of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries have agreed to contribute \$18 million to UNESCO to help make up for any reduction in American support.

Swiss House Cuts Funds
BERN, Dec. 3 (AP).—The upper house of the Swiss parliament today voted overwhelmingly to reduce Switzerland's contribution to UNESCO by 10 per cent.

The Council of States (Senate) accepted the proposal of the Social Democrats by a 28-3 vote.

The move occurred during the 1975 budget debate after several speakers criticized the agency for its anti-Israel actions.



AMPHIBIAN AEROSLEIGH—This new type of high-speed craft, built by a Ukrainian factory, is designed for carrying freight and passengers at any time of the year. The body is made in the form of a boat with a special propeller and control system that will insure stability on any terrain while doing 60 miles an hour.

U.S. Envoy Takes Up New Post in E. Berlin

BERLIN, Dec. 3 (AP).—The first U.S. ambassador to East Germany arrived to take up his post today and declared that the establishment of relations between Washington and East Berlin was another important step toward East-West détente.

John Sherman Cooper, 72, also stressed that recognizing East Germany's Communist government did not affect the status of Berlin. The United States and East Germany set up diplomatic ties Sept. 4.

"The position of the United States on Berlin... is firmly established," Mr. Cooper said. "It is anchored in [earlier] agree-

ments and in the four-power agreement on Berlin."

The 1971 pact among the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union stated that the rights of the victor powers over Nazi Germany were not affected by the accord.

The pact provided for West German visits into the East and easier civilian transit to and from West Berlin.

Opportunity Responsibility
Arriving at East Berlin's Schoenefeld airport aboard a Polish airliner, Mr. Cooper was welcomed by the chief of protocol of the East German Foreign Ministry, Franz Jahnsowski.

"I consider my appointment by the President of the United States to the German Democratic Republic as an opportunity and responsibility to further with you the relationship of our countries," Mr. Cooper declared during the welcoming ceremony.

He said that the establishment of diplomatic ties with East Germany is symbolic of the improvement of relations between East and West.

The U.S. Embassy in East Berlin is scheduled to open for business sometime next week with the ambassador presenting his credentials to chief of state Willi Stoph in about two weeks.

Australia to Cede Rich Land to Aborigines

By Christopher Sweeney

SYDNEY, Dec. 3 (WP).—One hundred thousand square miles of federal land, along with partial control over some of the world's richest uranium, manganese and potassium deposits, are to be ceded to Australian aboriginal groups under legislation now before the federal Parliament in Canberra.

The legislation is the most important single step, legally and psychologically, in a series of government moves to improve the condition of the 115,000 aborigines, who for nearly two centuries have suffered devastating legal and cultural oppression.

Under the plan, expected to be launched next March, aboriginal trusts will be given legal control over the lands, representing about 30 per cent of the land area of the Northern Territory, which is administered by the federal government. Under the constitution, the federal government has limited powers to force reforms on Australia's six separate states. The legislation is therefore being proposed as a model for state governments to follow.

Development Control

The most controversial legal aspect revolves around the power given to the aboriginal groups to stop the further development or exploration of the uranium, bauxite and oil deposits at Groote Eylandt, the Gove Peninsula and Palm Valley once the legislation becomes law.

The federal government is handing over its control of royalties and crown rights of ownership, and Australian, U.S. and Japanese mining companies fear that tribal groups could refuse to

allow development to continue despite large royalty offers. At Nabarlek, near Darwin, however, after a long dispute, local aborigines recently allowed the Queensland Mining Co. to go ahead with the exploitation of uranium deposits, estimated to be the richest in the world. This case is seen as the precedent for the area.

The granting of land rights, for the first time in Australia, was promised by Prime Minister Gough Whitlam's Labor government when it came to power in December, 1972. A commission, headed by Judge A. E. M. Woodward, a supporter of aboriginal reform, spent 16 months examining the legal difficulties and establishing guidelines for legislation. The Woodward report was finished last April. However, delays have arisen since then over highly complex legal and administrative problems. In part because aboriginal concepts of ownership have no parallel in Australian or English law.

No Aboriginal 'Owner'

Land in the past was possessed through family or religious connections and there is, for example, no equivalent of the term "owner" in the 70 different tribal dialects of the region. Tribes were also highly nomadic and did not cultivate or farm particular areas but wandered within huge boundaries. Anthropologists calculate that before the arrival of the first white settlers in 1788, the population distribution among aborigines in the Northern Territory was approximately one person per 30 or 40 square miles.

Recent anthropological studies have calculated that there were about 300,000 aborigines in Australia before the first convict

settlements were set up in the states of New South Wales and Tasmania at the end of the 18th century.

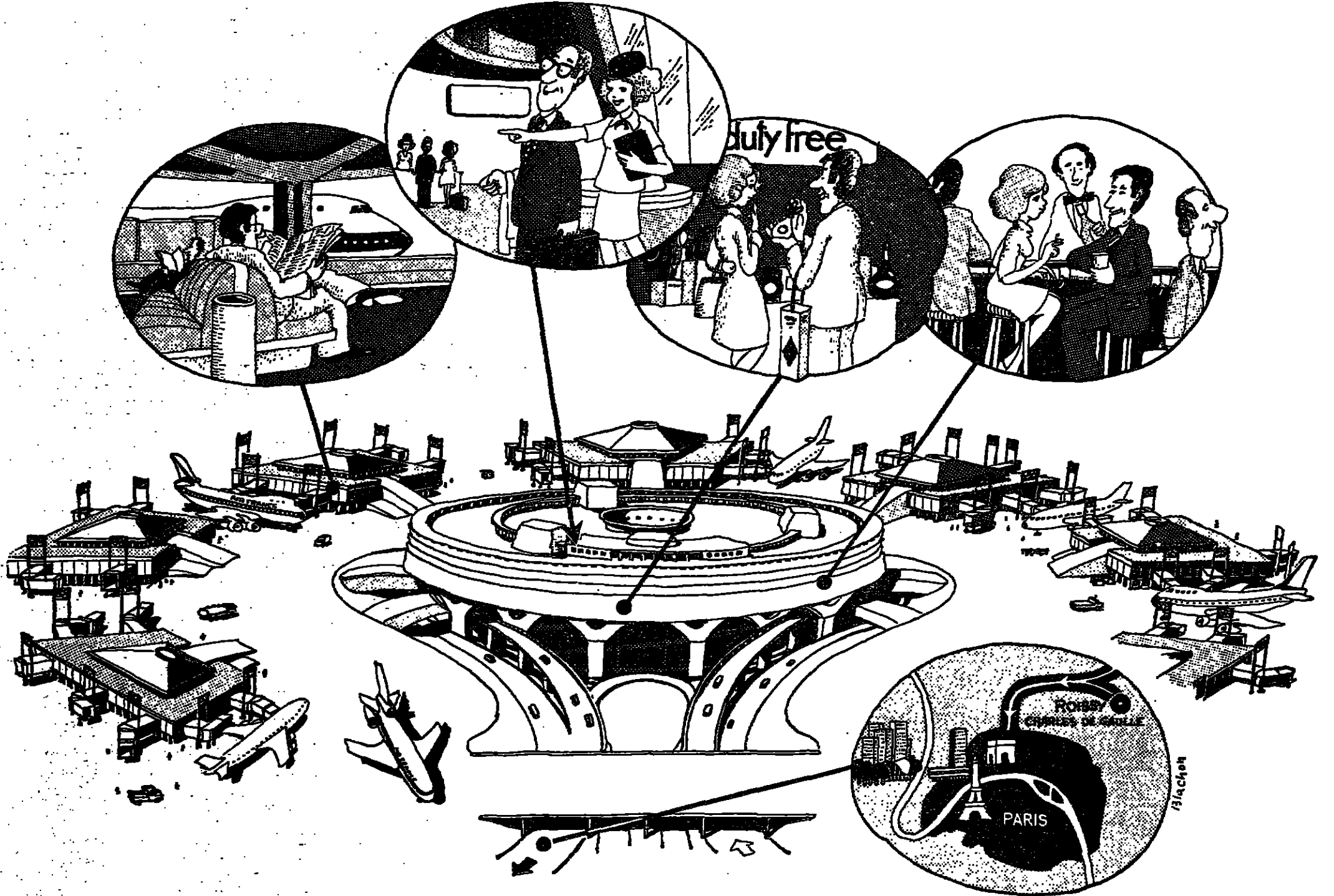
The subsequent treatment of the indigenous people was devastating, if anything rather worse than the treatment of the American Indians in the United States. In Tasmania, the aborigines were completely exterminated in the middle of the 19th century and even 100 years ago, "black hunting" was an acknowledged local sport.

The extent of the oppression is illustrated by a recent census which showed that there were only 20,000 full-blood aborigines left, despite a high birthrate. Most full-blood aborigines still live a nomadic life in the desolate Australian outback although there are extensive, socially oppressed half and quarter-caste aboriginal communities in Sydney, Brisbane and Darwin and on the fringes of most large country towns in the interior.

Over the past decade, there has been a major shift in public opinion, engendered by a strong sense of guilt. The land rights legislation is, for example, supported by all political parties, including the normally ultra-conservative Country party, which represents rural and mining interests.

7 Sudanese Guilty in Plot

KHARTOUM, the Sudan, Dec. 3 (UPI).—A Sudanese military court has sentenced seven noncommissioned officers to prison terms ranging from one to six years for plotting to overthrow President Gaafar Numeiri's regime in 1973. The court found 14 other defendants, mostly noncommissioned officers, not guilty.



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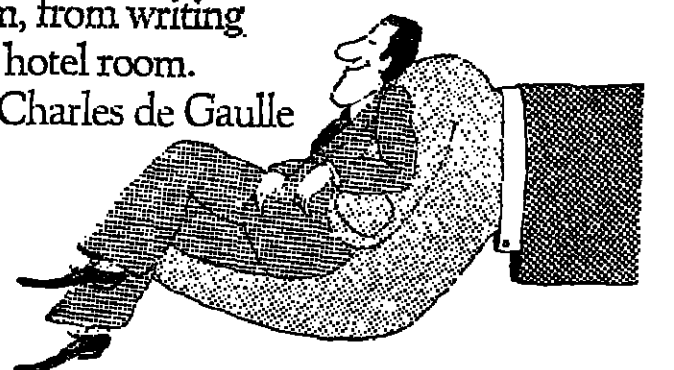
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PARIS FILMS

The Lyricism of Marcel Carné

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Dec. 3 (CMT).—Several of Marcel Carné's films were major cinematic events: "Les Visiteurs du Soir" (1942) and "Les Enfants du Paradis" (1944), among them.

The poet Jacques Prévert wrote the scenario for these films and others directed by Carné. Since the termination of their collaboration, Carné's films, although popular successes, have never had quite the same tone.

His latest, "La Merveilleuse Visite" (at the Gaumont II, the Champs-Élysées), strives for the lyric quality of his earlier work.

The film is a free adaptation of the H.G. Wells novella "The Wonderful Visit," which recounts the adventures of an angel fallen to earth. Carné set the scene in a seacoast village in Brittany, but has not altered the narrative, picturing, as Wells did, the struggle between ignorance and enlightenment.

Wells's angel is no Lucifer. On the contrary, he represents spiri-

tual purity and has come to earth to bring peace and harmony. His presence embarrasses and irritates the shortsighted inhabitants of the small town, greedy shopkeepers and farmers. He suffers the fate of light-bringers, being martyred, but, as with them, undergoes transfiguration, the message being that high ideals are eternal.

Carné is no Hollywood miracle-monger of the Cecil B. De Mille order. His treatment is free of evangelism. There are no armies of extras or pagan orgies to emphasize meaning. He has retold this tale with simplicity and charming humor. His angel has angelic presence; the casting is apt. "La Merveilleuse Visite" reveals anew Carné's cinematic artistry.

French censorship grows more lenient, and, although "Deep Throat," "The Devil in Mrs. Jones" and other examples of hard-core pornography are still forbidden in France, what may be termed "medium raw" is to be seen in the psychedelic visions of "Sweet Love" (at the Elysées Lincoln).

Gilles Kolher as the angel in Marcel Carné's "La Merveilleuse Visite."



Jean Renoir and Saint Germain Studio in English). This American import was made by Eduardo Cernano, who also plays the lead. He looks like Woody Allen and delivers his lines in the same high-pitched squeak. But he is considerably less funny and versatile.

"Sweet Love" is an uncanny affair. With its distorting camera-

work and multiple-image photography, it stupefies the spectator. The scenario matches the photography.

A zoologist during the course of his research happens on an illusion-giving leaf. When he feeds it to his pet lobster, the lobster is transformed into a bouncing young woman, eager for love. The scientist nibbles the plant him-

self; weird things happen. The film is more of a breakthrough than a breakthrough. It leaves one dazed with its inanity.

"Les Suspects," a Franco-Italian thriller set the Chury Boies, the Clichy Palace and the Emillage in French) begins with the assassination of an American playgirl in Florence. The investigation of the crime is conducted in flashbacks and a few concluding flash-forwards. The case at first glance appears to be—in the Sherlock Holmes terminology—"elementary," with suspicion falling on the men who have trifled with the victim's affections. But from this routine line, the story suddenly swerves to become an inquiry of the investigation, an interest-provoking departure. Many European films are the narrative American and Paul Maurice and Jean-Claude Dauphin are two of the many suspects, while Michel Lonsdale and Michel Bouquet are on the side of the law. Michel Wyn's direction imposes a keen sense of suspense and an intriguing film emerges.

ART IN PARIS

Serving a Political Struggle

By Michael Gibson

PARIS (CMT).—John Heartfield belonged to the early Berlin dadaists and to the German Communist party, setting his mobile and vivid imagination at the service of a political struggle against the rise of Hitler.

An exhibition, sponsored by ARC-2, of his extraordinary photomontages is on view (to Sunday) at the Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris, 11 Avenue du Président Wilson, Paris 18.

These photomontages are brilliant, forceful and unforgettable. After the Reichstag fire, for instance, Heartfield shows a larger than life Dimitroff looking down at a minute and ranting Goering with such an expression of suffering lucidity that the whole situation is reversed: Goering appears to stand as the accused, Dimitroff as the judge.

Another picture shows Hitler flinging his hand back in a rather floppy Nazi salute. The montage makes it look as though he were reaching behind him for a wad of bills—being handed to him by the towering figure of what is obviously a financier. The caption: Millions Stand Behind Me.

One of the most famous shows a medieval sculpture of a man undergoing torture on the wheel and, below that, the nude figure of a suffering man is attached in the same way to the swastika.

These works were produced for publication in the Arbeiter-Illustrierte Zeitung (Worker's Illustrated Paper) and other magazines. Some were designed for posters, others for book covers.

Heartfield was not only the inventor of this particular form, he also used it so tellingly that it has lost none of its impact today.



Heartfield photomontage: "Millions Stand Behind Me"

On the contrary, although history has vindicated his criticism of Nazi methods and policies, none of his satirical statements strike

us today as rather obvious, naive. His keen certainty what was up against and never underestimated its hideous strength.

The Boisterous Behan Still Carrying On

By Christopher D. Kirkland

HAMBURG, Dec. 3 (CMT).—Although the British Parliament outlawed the IRA, the boisterous ghost of Brendan Behan is stirring up a graveyard setting in Hamburg's art museum, lobbying wit in every direction while parodying a country and a revolution driven daft by a combination of inheritance and intervention. Behan's "Richard's Cork Leg," like Dieter Rose's clever set, seems unrealistically absurd at first glance. It soon becomes absurdly realistic.

Director Iven Tiedemann and designer Rose have polarized the stage of the Theater in der Kunststalle with elements of slick modernism wallowing in an aged and shattered Ireland. Among gray and mossy headstones at various angles, and shiny figurine kitsch in fresh plaster, two Dublin whores, "brassers in working gear," meet a lover named Cronin and the hero Hogan, an aging revolutionary on a pointless and dangerous fling in a cemetery which honors Forest Lawn credit cards: "They investigate foreign graveyards to see their dead don't get mixed up

with the wrong sort of person."

The bawds have come to commemorate a colleague named Crystal Clear and Hogan to kick up a row during a rendition of "Sweet Home." His help-the-blind collection cup converts to a zig gun, his white cane to a red flag, and he has explosives cached in a tombstone. Cronin, "Please Deirdre, come close to me and let us warm each other, we are on a rapidly cooling planet," has come for the fun of it all, which includes two American funeral executives with their mechanically animated corpse, a Mrs. Malarky and her daughter Deirdre spreading Black and Tan ashes, a visit by Cronin's plain and dutiful wife, and the tramps and hawkers, a popular half-Irish, half-German folk quartet which fills the performance with Irish song played on fiddle, guitar, bongo, mandolin and tin whistle. The young company of principal actors from the Thalia Theater's repertory company plays and sings with competence and

Theater in Germany

vigor. Lanky Heinz Trimmer as Cronin makes quick work of the innocence of Deirdre, partly played by Ursula Mann. The charm of their graveyard joys, the bawdy high jinks, and the lusty songs catch the full fancy of an audience too far removed to appreciate several of the play's comic allusions and much of its more serious satire.

Behan has filled his play with sizzle and jab. He riffs his literary peers, Samuel Beckett, George Bernard Shaw and "blessed Evelyn Waugh." Shows a young girl that wouldn't marry Henry the Eighth because he turned Protestant. He sustains the Forest Lawn satire, borrowed from Waugh's "The Loved One," by featuring a funeral home selling representative Bonnie Prince Charlie, a university graduate in "Black and Tan" and Harlem Globe Trotter. He aims more directly at the British Black and Tan, "the chaotic millionaires, we expatriate their hands," Irish Blue Shirts, "for we're off to slaughter workers in the sunny land of Spain." Germans, "Oberammergau, Mother was there. Wonderful acting, all amateurs." "Irish men with beards," "the Irish (dying Bismarck)," "If the Dutch had Ireland, it would be a garden, and if the Irish had Holland they would all drown," the Americans, "of course they do (speak English), and Irish too, but the trouble is they don't separate them," the British, "Oh fair play to the British—their glass eyes and cork legs is the best in the world," the establishment, "all the big-bellied bastards, they hate, hate the Reds," so there must be some good in their party somewhere, "nationalism, 'other

people have a nationality, Irish and the Jews have a p chasin'" and the church, "a Protestants... a convert is w a Protestant becomes a Catho

Cast Works

When Behan's barbed pun lines flie, as they often do, it cast works hard to get the lay by other means and they used succeed. Even Gerhard Friedl as the scornful, short-tempered Hogan, the personification of Behan's growing disenchantment with the IRA, often gets caught up in broad comedy. At other times the production goes beyond the script to convey Behan's more serious comment. But even in the silent op of the second act, when Hog carefully funnels measures chemical explosives and sharp into a whiskey bottle, the audies giggle.

Understandably this production omits the second act parade, topical symbols from Irish history. More curiously, it omits the visits of ambiguous spies thinly disguised as my readers and garbage collect which are designed to maintain tension under a second act until the policemen finally set to gun down the wrong man.

Behan wrote most of the play in California, just before returning to Ireland where he died of alcoholism and diabetes in March 1964. Irish director Alan Simps has compiled and edited the script from drafts and notes for in 1971. Juergen and As-Fischer have rendered a faithful German translation for the play production. It will continue in the 330-seat theater, established some five years ago as a permanent, art theater by the Thalia Theater and the Kunst halle, with weekly or bi-week performances through the win

ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (CMT).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films and stage productions.

Films

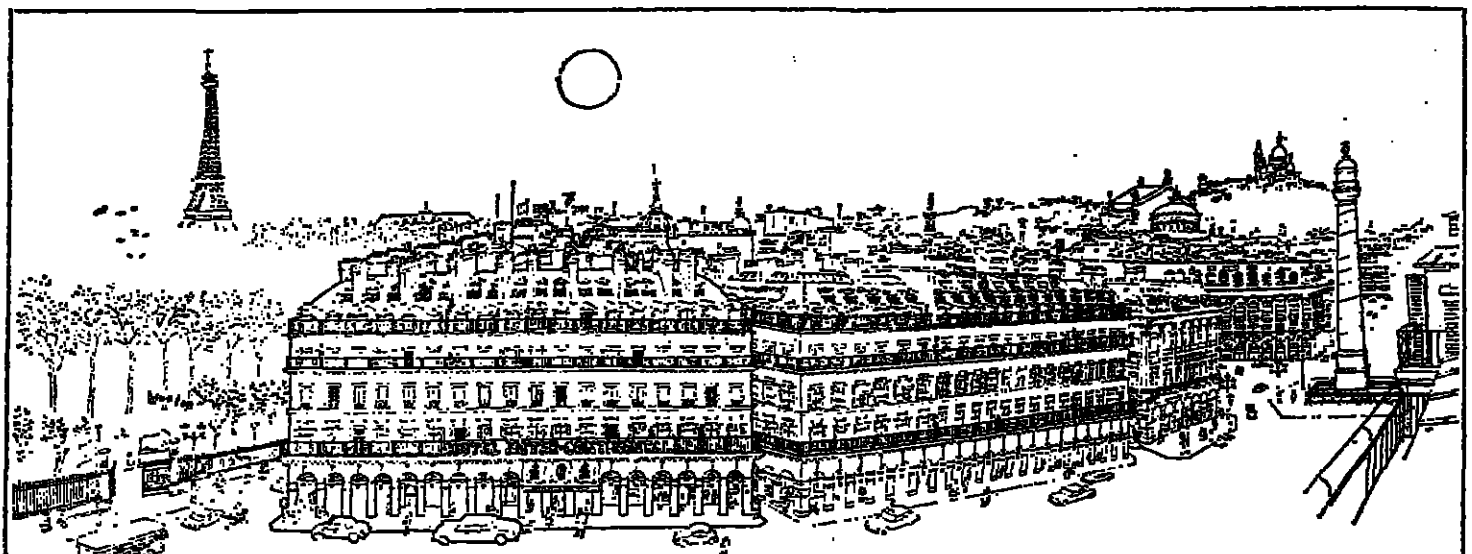
"A Murder Is a Murder... Is a Murder," directed by Ettore Sottsass, failed to impress Nora Sayre. "It's the old was-it-accidental-or-was-it-formula, but the jury, predictable alternatives are unconvincing." Jean-Claude Braly is "liberated and enriched by the sudden death of his unpleasant wife, but his relief is brief, since the nearly identical sister, promptly moves into his house, calls him a 'killer,' impersonates the dead woman and pretends to go bananas. Meanwhile, he's blackmailed by a man who claims to have 'executed' the departed." No wonder there are so few smiles throughout this film and glossy French thriller. Since Braly plays a colorful person, "you can't feel much for him," Sayre says. "Stephane Audran is miscast in the dual role of wife and sister. Lunacy is simply not her style, and whether she's being stern and dour, or spiteful and hysterical, she remains wooden." The incredibly raucous sound track is probably intended to supply the excitement that's otherwise lacking.

"The Assassin" (O. Allendat), directed and produced by Nelson Pereira Dos Santos, is based on the novel by Machado de Assis. The film, made in 1970, taking to the final phase of Brazilian Cinema Novo. Vincent Canby reports that "the film seems to

be about what happens to a man Brazilian town in the early 19th century "when an obsessed priest decides to study lunacy he is able to relate lunacy to reason which he describes as the pe within the shell of the sk Little by little he succeeds in King just about everybody into lunacy. There are then revers of reverses when it is ded the same world should be in lunacy, and the lunatic of side... Mr. Dos Santos comp this film as a fantastic carn with lots of splashy costumes, a cordant music, Fellini-like p problems and windy confronta that are probably meant to b both comic and significant though they struck me as n'ter."

Plays

"The King of the Unis States," reveals Claude van He as "as one of the most astute theatrical commentators on the American social and political scene," says Mel Gussow. "A candidate for king is played by Raymond Baker, 'less reminiscent of the Robert Redford character in the movie 'The Candidate.' The play criticizes the platitudes of candidacy as well as the blind reflexiveness voters, and the message is, no surprisingly, says Gussow, that get what we deserve. The story is interwoven with satirical stunts which make for 'a thin and sketchy' production. However Richard Fessley's songs give the play some degree of cohesion.



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Italy Offers Proposal to Issue Gold Bonds

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

ARIS, Dec. 3 (NYT)—Italy now followed the United States in offering a proposal for issuing gold bonds. The proposal would be made to the International Monetary Fund's gold resources to provide temporary relief for countries hardest hit by the sharp rise in oil prices.

Italy's proposal, which would be made to the International Monetary Fund, is being discussed by the Italian government and the IMF. The proposal would be made to the IMF, which is the only international organization that has the authority to issue gold bonds.

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U.S. Official Expects Longest Recession

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (Reuters)—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Robert F. Kennedy, said today that the present recession is the longest since the end of World War II.

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Assuming that gold's value at the time of sale was near the present price of around \$180 an ounce, it would be paying more than \$18,500 for the 100 ounces.

Mr. Osella would have the bonds pay a modest interest rate of around 2 or 3 per cent a year, and at maturity the holder would turn in the paper and get his gold.

World Be a Gamble
The holder would be gambling that the price of gold, say in five to seven years, would be higher than it is today. He would in effect have a gold-indexed investment.

Mr. Osella has discussed his proposal, which he says "could make a useful contribution to the recycling process," at several recent financial meetings.

At one of these last week in Rome, a financial adviser to one of the major oil-producing states, Saudi Arabia, asked by a reporter what he thought of the idea, replied that it was something that Saudi Arabia "would be very much interested in."

The IMF has already sought to attract surplus oil money for recycling to poor countries. But only some \$2 billion of the \$60-billion surplus oil funds this year have gone into its so-called oil facility.

Mr. Osella feels that a gold-indexed bond would soak up much more of the money and act as a stabilizing influence until oil-exporting states are able to spend more of their new wealth on goods and services and investments in the West.

He says the gold bonds would be designed to complement other recycling operations, not compete with them. The United States

quarter figure of "probably about 8 per cent."

Mr. Pate hopes that the rate of price increase will continue to decline afterwar.

Mr. Pate said a 6-per-cent general inflation rate "has some very serious implications for the economy."

But he is cautiously optimistic that the rate will come down further, citing two factors: The recent appreciable decline in raw material prices, and "some apparent consumer resistance to the higher price levels."

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recently proposed a \$25-billion recycling fund that would be used to smooth over imbalances among the Western industrial powers, who have cautiously endorsed this idea and set up a working committee to try to activate it by early next year.

France has objected to direct sales of gold by the IMF, arguing that the fund has no right to sell what it does not own. The French point out that the gold belongs not to the IMF but to the member states who put it in subscriptions as a base for lending operations.

IMF sales of gold now might depress the price, and many believe the French objections stem from their unwillingness to see current prices fall.

In Washington, headquarters of the IMF, it was noted that the IMF plan would require an amendment to the fund's articles of agreement, a three-consuming process involving parliamentary ratifications in the member countries.

The initial reaction of IMF officials was that the plan would probably also require an amendment of the articles for the gold-related bonds to be sold. Though the present articles do permit the fund to borrow in private markets, it has not yet used this authority.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 (NYT)—A grim outlook for both unemployment and "wage inflation" emerged from new economic studies published by the Brookings Institution yesterday.

A paper by Arthur Okun sought to explain why unemployment is so far this year has not risen as much as the sluggishness in the economy would have indicated. Mr. Okun, who was chairman of President Lyndon Johnson's Council of Economic Advisors, concluded that a "catchup" had already begun and that unemployment is bound to reach 7 per cent of the labor force and will possibly reach 8 per cent by middle to late 1975.

Two other papers, by Robert Hall and Michael Wachter, took different approaches to the process of wage inflation—a rise in average wages larger than the increase in productivity, or output per man-hour. While their forecasts differed in detail, both forecast large wage increases, and hence continued inflation, in 1975 even with a projected higher unemployment rate.

Mr. Hall's analysis implied a slower rate of wage increase next year than Mr. Wachter's, but for the longer run his new equations were probably the most pessimistic yet made for the "tradeoff" between unemployment and inflation.

Given the present composition of the labor force, he said, a long-term unemployment rate of 5.5 per cent is now needed just to keep wage increases from accelerating. A gradual deceleration of wage increases would occur only if unemployment is maintained at well over 6 per cent, he found.

Given the general congressional intolerance for unemployment rates above 6 per cent, Mr. Hall said, "continuation, and perhaps worsening, of inflationary pressure in the labor market appears the probable future course of the economy."

COLOGNE, Dec. 3 (AP-DJ)—The conditions to fulfill the compensation plan for creditors of collapsed Herstatt bank, which require Herstatt's main stockholder, Hans Gerling, to bring 210 million marks into the liquidation fund, will be fulfilled, David Llewellyn, Gerling spokesman, said today.

The spokesman added, however, that whether the fund will finally show the planned total of 325 million marks to be added to available Herstatt funds for reimbursement of creditors also will depend on whether the other partners in the fund are willing to definitely commit themselves prior to the Dec. 17 deadline.

On that date, creditors will vote on the compensation plan, which envisages a payment of 45 per cent against claims of domestic banks, of 55 per cent to foreign banks and local governments and

of 65 per cent to all other major creditors.

Small savers with deposits of up to 20,000 marks are being compensated in full by the West German Banking Federation under a separate agreement.

According to the spokesman, the other partners in the liquidation fund, mostly private banks and the savings banks association, have not made a definite commitment yet "despite all prior statements."

Following Sharp Price Decline Paris Suspends Trade in Sugar Futures

PARIS, Dec. 3 (AP-DJ)—Trading in sugar futures on the Paris commodities market has been suspended until further notice, the market brokers' association announced today.

The decision followed a total absence of transactions in the wake of an "abrupt reversal" in the price of sugar, the association said.

The commodity clearing house and the brokers' association met for most of today to decide on measures to protect private speculators, but no decision is expected for the next 48 hours, market sources said.

A few weeks ago some 20 complaints from private speculators were filed with a Paris court against commodity brokers following heavy losses in forward trading in sugar, cocoa and coffee, the sources said.

"The decision to suspend trading was the best way to meet the situation," the sources said.

In London, the announcement of the trading suspension in Paris caused the market to remain locked at limit down. C. Carnikow, the leading London sugar broker, reported.

The London daily price was off \$25 to \$260.

In New York prices fell the daily limit of 2 cents a pound for the eighth consecutive session.

Refiners Cut Prices
NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (NYT)—The first price reduction in sugar

identified these as percentage depletion, intangible drilling costs and the foreign tax credit.

Intangible drilling costs saved the seven oil companies \$70 million in taxes in 1972, the foreign tax credit saved them \$197 million and the percentage depletion saved them \$990 million.

"Percentage depletion was clearly the most important of the provisions peculiar to the extractive industries in reducing the effective tax rate," the subcommittee analysis said, "accounting in the aggregate for about 13 per cent of profits in 1972."

Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., the ranking minority member of the subcommittee, said the study

points up the "absurd" effects of federal tax laws relating to the oil industry. "It is ridiculous for us to allow tax laws which encourage development of foreign oil resources by U.S. companies when the world energy situation demands that the United States significantly reduce its oil imports," Sen. Percy said.

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Five of the seven companies paid between 1.32 per cent and 5.56 per cent of their net income in U.S. taxes. A sixth company paid 7.2 per cent and the seventh 13.05 per cent. The subcommittee did not identify the companies, but it said that the average tax rate for individuals in the United States is 13 per cent, twice what most of the oil companies paid.

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in 20 months was announced yesterday by three of the nation's largest refiners. The action shaves the price of sugar, which has been the most volatile food product this year, by about 5 cents a pound.

However, while the price change was effective at the opening of the refiners' business yesterday, it was not clear how soon the lower prices would show up on the supermarket shelves.

Sugar is selling from 45 cents to 50 cents a pound in five-pound bags in the metropolitan area. Prices in many cases have been lagging behind recent wholesale price increases.

The approximate 7-per-cent price reduction was announced by Amstar, the largest refiner and processor, as a result of the declining prices of raw sugar. The action was quickly followed by both Suncor Inc. and CPC International Inc., except that CPC's new price is \$5.10 lower per 100 pounds while the other refiners' new price is \$5.20 lower.

The price cut comes after Amstar, Suncor and National Sugar Refining Co. increased sugar prices 12 per cent on Nov. 22. That was the seventh price rise in five weeks and raised supermarket prices generally about 10 cents a pound.

The price cut reverses, at least temporarily, the long upward movement of prices, which through last week increased some 400 per cent in the last year.

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U.S. Gold Sale Plan Hits Price

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (NYT)—The United States today announced plans to sell two million ounces of gold at a public auction on Jan. 6, a statement that caused the price of the metal to plunge nearly \$7 an ounce in Europe.

Announcing the plan, Treasury Secretary William Simon said the government would not set a minimum price on the gold, to be sold in 400-ounce bars. However, any bid regarded as too low would be rejected, he added.

At the officially pegged price used by central banks for trading among themselves, an ounce of gold is worth \$42.23.

On the open market, an ounce of gold bought in London late today was worth \$178.50, down \$8.75 from yesterday. Just before the U.S. announcement the price was about \$183.

Mr. Simon's statement before the House Banking Committee was taken by observers to be an indication that the United States intends to try to defuse speculation on gold after Jan. 1, when the precious metal will be available to Americans for purchase for the first time since 1934.

Mr. Simon noted that the sale of 2 million ounces is "not large in relation to our 776-million-ounce stockpile."

He added that the sale in no way endangers the availability of gold "needed for military and industrial uses related to national security."

The General Services Administration will issue formal invitations for bids at the auction, Mr. Simon said.

The secretary also disclosed in his testimony that the government will consider selling additional gold in the future, although probably in smaller amounts.

Mr. Simon made clear the sale of gold is directly connected to the decision of Congress to permit Americans to own gold, ending a 41-year-old ban on the private ownership of the precious metal.

He said that if the government did not sell some of its gold, an increase in gold imports would be required to meet speculative and industrial needs.

"This additional important demand would tend to lower the value of the U.S. dollar relative to other currencies and would thus tend to increase the dollar prices of the goods we import and of the types of export," Mr. Simon said.

Mr. Simon sought to allay fears that sales of official gold "would be parting with our national patrimony... I believe these fears are unfounded."

He said that since the government decided in 1968 to remove gold from its role as a partial backing for U.S. currency, "gold now has no function in our domestic monetary system."

Mr. Simon said profits from the gold sales will be used by the government to finance its own expenditures and reduce its need to borrow money in financial markets.

Mr. Simon said he expected most buyers would be large distributors who would cut the 400-ounce bars into smaller pieces for use in the general public.

He said the sale would be open to everyone, regardless of nationality, but he expected most buyers would be Americans. He said Arab nations would probably continue to use European markets rather than go to the expense and trouble of buying gold in America.

The reaction in the European financial community to the U.S. gold sales was mostly negative. Dealing in gold has been very profitable for financial institutions at a time when stock and bond business is depressed. Obviously, the amount of gold commissions could decline if the U.S. gold sales reduce speculative enthusiasm.

In the foreign exchange market, the dollar rose to about 2.5010 marks from 2.4975 late yesterday. However, the dollar dropped against the Swiss franc to 2.7250 from 2.74. It also eased slightly against the French franc to 4.6225 from 4.6375.

STERLING was little changed against the dollar at \$2.3240, compared with \$2.3243 yesterday.

Well-placed London market sources said they regarded 2 million ounces as a fair quantity to be reaching the marketplace in January.

These sources said the gold auction would certainly dampen the market. Some gold analysts in London said the amount on offer could represent about 15 per cent of supplies to American investors next year.

Gold experts said the amount to be auctioned represented about one month's production by South African gold mines.

European central banks are likely to react negatively to the announcement as the United States now is planning to sell gold to speculators after having refused to sell it to other central banks on earlier occasions, he said.

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Gold Sale May Weaken Dollar, Expert Claims

ZURICH, Dec. 3 (AP-DJ)—If the United States should start selling gold from its reserves, the dollar would weaken against European currencies while the gold price will probably show resistance, a foreign exchange and gold specialist at Union Bank of Switzerland said today.

Commenting on the announcement by Treasury Secretary William Simon, the specialist said Arab oil-exporting countries can be expected to seize the occasion to step up their gold reserves.

European central banks are likely to react negatively to the announcement as the United States now is planning to sell gold to speculators after having refused to sell it to other central banks on earlier occasions, he said.

Stocks Drop as Miners' Vote Awaited

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (NYT)—Stocks sank again on the New York Stock Exchange today with investors cautiously awaiting results from the U.S. coal

miners' vote on a tentative contract.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 6.41 points to 596.61 after a decline of 15.64 points yesterday. It was off 5.95 at 3 o'clock.

Declining issues broadly outnumbered gains about 1,080 to 290. Volume totaled 18.62 million shares compared with 11.14 million yesterday.

Brokers said investors were reluctant to bid before finding whether coal miners were willing to accept the tentative agreement or whether the coal strike would drag on. Observers in the coal fields reported some resistance, making the outcome doubtful, though union leaders were confident of approval.

Analysts said the market was also weighed down again by a continuing resurgence late last week and early this week in short-term interest rates.

However, the certificate-of-deposit rate trended downward in the second half of the trading day, reversing their recent upward move.

Gold stocks were among the big losers in heavy turnover. Homestake Mining fell 3 1/4 to \$14, ASA dropped 5/8 to \$7 1/8, Dome Mines sank 1/8 to \$53 1/4 and Campbell Red Lake lost 4 to 28 1/8.

Other issues in the spotlight included Central Soya which fell 7/8 to 10 1/8. A 150,000-share block changed hands at 10.

Amstar dipped 5/8 to 24 3/4 and Suncor fell 1 1/4 to 5 5/8 as sugar futures fell the daily limit for the eighth straight day. Other decliners included Johnson & Johnson, 1 1/4 to 80 3/4, and Bausch & Lomb, 1 3/8 to 33 1/2.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 1.09 to 61.

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-1974- High-Low		Stocks and Div in S	P/E	52- Week High	52- Week Low	C'mp 3 p.m. Prev Quot. Close	-1974- High-Low		Stocks and Div in S	P/E	52- Week High	52- Week Low	C'mp 3 p.m. Prev Quot. Close	-1974- High-Low		Stocks and Div in S	P/E	52- Week High	52- Week Low	C'mp 3 p.m. Prev Quot. Close	
91%	32%	PhilBus 1.20	5	15	14 1/2	14 1/2	17%	7%	Reich 30	3	55	12	17 1/2	17 1/2	9%	7%	SCS Svc	2	52	2 1/2	2 1/2
61%	24%	PhilMed 20	15	255	45	45	64%	2%	Reliab 31	3	12	35	3	12	9%	6%	SCS Svc	2	52	2 1/2	2 1/2
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In NFL Action

Dolphins Defeat Bengals, 24-3

By Dave Brady

MIAMI, Dec. 3 (UPI)—The Dolphins' defense was the star in last night's game and it was a matter of time before the Dolphins would get the credit on which they were built.

be sure that they had a letely happy quarterback and drive toward the play—the Dolphins signed Griese

to a new contract yesterday that owner Joe Robbie said may make Griese the highest-paid player in the sport. That would presumably top Joe Namath's \$250,000 annual salary.

Griese went to work on the Cincinnati defense and produced two touchdowns, on four-yard passes to running back Mercury Morris and tight end Jim Mandich.

Finally, rookie running back Ben Malone scored on a two-yard

plunge that capped the victory.

By an irony, the Dolphins clinched a playoff spot for the Buffalo Bills, but not for themselves. The Dolphins and Bills now are tied for the AFC East lead with 8-3 records. The Bengals were left with a 7-5 record in the AFC central, a game and a half behind the 8-3 Pittsburgh Steelers with two games to play.

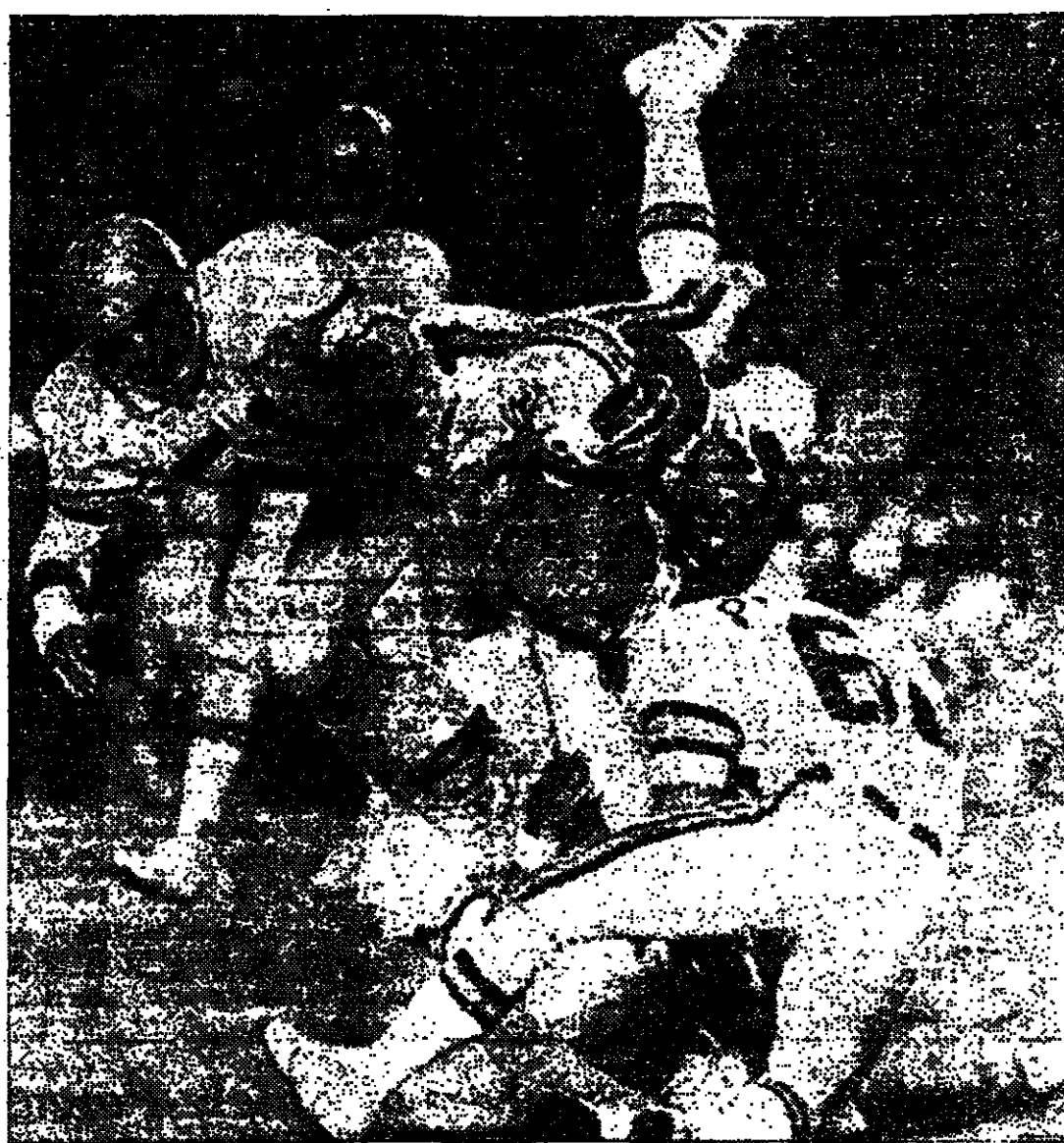
Pats Own Tie

It is conceivable that the New England Patriots, 7-5, can still tie Miami and Buffalo with 9-5 records. The Patriots would have to beat the Dolphins in their last game, here in the Orange Bowl. That would give the Patriots an edge over the Dolphins because they will have beaten them twice. The Bills already have beaten the Patriots twice.

Larry Csonka got caught up in the push for a record third straight Super Bowl championship and may have second thoughts about jumping to the founding World Football League as he thumped out 123 yards in 24 carries and showed some of the bounce-and-go that made him the hero of Super Bowls VII and VIII.

The defense suffocated the Bengals, allowing them only five yards rushing in the first half and 66 altogether. Griese needed only 13 throws to bring off the conquest and hit on 11 of them, for 118 yards and no interceptions. He went four for four in passing on each of his first two touchdown drives.

Under the steadily improving rush of a Dolphin line that registered three sacks, league leader Ken Anderson was forced to pass mostly to running back Doug Dressler, who caught eight of the 14 completions. The quarterback had 25 attempts for 119 yards. Speedster receiver Isaac Curtis was blanked.



CAUGHT—Miami's Paul Warfield (dark jersey) receives a pass and is immediately smothered by a trio of Cincinnati tacklers during Dolphins-Bengals contest in Miami.

Payless Cast in WFL Bowl

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 3 (UPI)—To satisfy their fans, the Birmingham Americans agreed today to play in a World Football League's first World Bowl game Thursday without back pay.

"We're going to play because people here in Birmingham want a champion," player representative Charlie Haraway said.

The Americans, who will meet the Florida Blazers in the WFL championship game, refused to practice yesterday and had to wait until today to get paid.

"We're about five game checks behind," Haraway said. The Blazers reportedly have not been paid for their last game.

Haraway said that the players were waiting word from owner Bill Puhsum about their missing paychecks. Team members of the World Football League franchise at about 45 minutes before calling coach Jack Gotta into a meeting and informing him of their decision.

One player said the walkout was held as a "power move" of another player said the protest was a team decision. Both players refused to be identified.

Allen Miller—WFL Players Association counselor—was called in Detroit and said that the walkout was a surprise to him. He said the brief walkout by the Americans' players was "unlucky, ill-advised and improper."

Several players said they want to play in the championship game but they also want the back-pay issue resolved.

BA Spirits Team Suspends Oldwell in Unusual Action

LOUIS, Dec. 3 (UPI)—

Caldwell, a 10-year professional basketball player who has been a star in both leagues, was suspended indefinitely today by the Spirits of St. Louis for "conduct detrimental to the best interest... of professional sports."

The unusual action was announced in a terse statement from the club, which refused comment beyond a short, two-paragraph announcement.

Caldwell, 33, has been active in the American Basketball Players Association. It was reported that he was a key figure in the recent one-week suspension of Spirits' rookie center Marvin Barnes, who walked out on the club in a dispute over his contract.

Barnes disappeared while the club was in New York and later turned up in Dayton, Ohio, with agent Marshall Boyer, who has represented Caldwell in the past. Caldwell has denied steering Barnes toward Boyer—saying only that, when Barnes came to him for advice on problems with his contract, Boyer was one of a number of men mentioned who would be able to help him.

Caldwell, who jumped to the ABA after starring with the National Basketball Association Hawks in St. Louis and Atlanta, was averaging 14.6 points a game and had 48 steals and 128 assists for the Spirits after starting all 25 of the team's games this year.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	16	6	.727	—
Atlanta	13	8	.619	3 1/2
Washington	11	10	.524	4 1/2
Charlotte	7	14	.333	8 1/2

Central Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Portland	16	6	.727	—
San Antonio	13	8	.619	3 1/2
Phoenix	11	10	.524	4 1/2
San Diego	9	12	.429	6 1/2
Memphis	8	13	.381	7 1/2

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Chicago	11	10	.524	—
Indiana	10	11	.476	1 1/2
St. Louis	7	14	.333	4 1/2
San Francisco	6	15	.286	5 1/2

Pacific Division

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Los Angeles	15	6	.714	—
Golden State	13	8	.619	2 1/2
Seattle	12	9	.571	3 1/2
Portland	9	12	.429	6 1/2
San Jose	8	13	.381	7 1/2

Monday's Games

LA 10, Kansas 6; Golden State 25, Boston 23; Walker 23, LA 20.

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Playoff Qualifiers

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (UPI)—In the weekend action around the National Football League, two teams qualified for the playoffs next month, another dropped out and two more lost again to increase anxiety among their expectant fans.

Minnesota, by beating New Orleans, qualified, as did St. Louis, although the latter lost to Kansas City, Green Bay, defeated by Philadelphia, was eliminated.

One of the four playoff pairings for the weekend of Dec. 21-22 has been decided. The Vikings will play the Rams at Los Angeles on one of those two days. Minnesota clinched its division crown although it could end up in a win-loss tie with Green Bay and Detroit.

However, in the divisional tie-breaking procedure followed by the NFL, the Vikings would be placed first because they had a better record within the Central Division of the National Conference. They split their two games with the Packers and Lions, but beat the Bears twice, a feat the others failed to accomplish.

The Cardinals could lose their division tie to Washington in the last two games, but they were assured, at least, of the NFC wild-card spot, their first qualification for a playoff game since 1948 when they were the Chicago Cardinals.

World Cup Ski Season Gets Under Way Today

By Samuel Abt

VAL D'ISERE, France, Dec. 3 (UPI)—The World Cup skiing season opens tomorrow in this Alpine village in southeastern France and, although almost all of last season's major winners are still racing, a change in the scoring rules has encouraged the rest by giving an advantage to the all-around skier—one who competes in both the downhill and the slalom events.

The International Skiing Federation has decided that additional World Cup points will go to the top 10 finishers in the combined disciplines at three of the season's meetings. There will be 14 meetings for men and 13 for women through March.

The change is designed to punish a specialist such as Piero Gros of Italy, who won the World Cup last season without ever competing in a downhill race. By accumulating points in two thirds of the events, the slalom specialists dominated the title chase.

Now, presumably, somebody like David Zwilling of Austria, the world downhill champion but a competitor in the slaloms as well, could win enough points in the three special-scoring meetings to defeat Gros. The champion is aware of this and has said that he will compete in the downhill races.

More All-Arounders

Nor is he alone. Gustavo Thoeni of Italy, Hans Hinterseer of Austria and Christian Neumeister of West Germany, all slalom specialists, have also announced they will enter the downhill.

"I guess there is no other way to approach the World Cup than to compete in all three events," Hinterseer said.

If the men's championship is considered to be wide open, the women's championship is not. Annemarie Froelich-Moser of Austria, at 21 the winner of the World Cup for the last four seasons, is back and is not likely to be affected by the rules change.

The premier women's downhill race—she has lost only once in the last two seasons, when she finished second to Cindy Nelson of the United States last Jan. 13—Froelich is also formidable in the slaloms.

Her main competition is expected to be Hanny Wenzel of Liechtenstein, Christa Zechmeister of West Germany, Fabienne Serrat of France, Marie-Therese Nadig of Switzerland, Elisabeth Clifford of Canada, Wilfried Drexler and Monika Kaserer of Austria and Nelson.

Championship Form

Froelich demonstrated her championship form this morning during timed practice runs over trails covered with hard snow. She finished the first run in one minute, 26 seconds and 88/100ths of a second, the second run in 1:29.21.

Nelson won the first run in 1:26.73 and finished the second in 1:29.60. No other woman broke 1:27 in the first run, which was the only one taken seriously today.

Among the national teams, Austria is the defending champion and is expected to repeat without much trouble. West Germany, Italy and Switzerland are likely to provide most of the competition, with the French women's team stronger than usual and the U.S. team a possible surprise.

Mets Trade McGraw

White Sox Send Allen to Braves for Cash

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 3 (UPI)—

Dick Allen was sent by the Chicago White Sox to Atlanta yesterday and, at \$250,000 a year, he was expected to quickly replace the New York Mets' relief ace Tug McGraw figured in another six-player swap with the Philadelphia Phillies.

Allen and McGraw were the central figures in baseball's first sign of dealing at the week-long winter meeting here.

Allen, 32, baseball's highest paid player and the American League home-run leader this season, moved to his fifth major league club when he was dealt by the White Sox to the Braves for cash and a player to be named later.

McGraw, 30, who popularized the Mets' 1973 pennant drive rallying cry, "Ya gotta believe," went to Philadelphia along with outfielders Don Hahn and Dave Schneck in exchange for centerfielder Del Unser, relief pitcher Mac Scarce and rookie catcher John Stearns.

"We traded Allen because, when he failed to formally retire, he violated his contract," explained White Sox General Manager Roland Hemond. "By doing that, he let us down."

Atlanta becomes the fifth stopping place for Allen in his stormy, 11-year major-league career. But Braves manager Clyde King was not immediately concerned with the singer's reputation.

"I managed Frank Aaron and Willie Mays—both players with gifted abilities," King said, "and I don't anticipate any trouble with Allen."

"I treat all my players equally and I don't want to make a big deal of this. If I felt he was going to be a problem, I wouldn't have gotten him. I'm certainly not



Dick Allen



Tug McGraw

going to try to change Dick Allen after all these years."

The Braves don't expect any problem about Allen reporting, especially since the first baseman, who hit 32 homers in 1974, was quoted recently as saying, "I'll play anywhere, even in Jenkintown (Pa.)."

McGraw, baseball's highest paid reliever at \$90,000, fills the Phillies bullpen needs.

"It's a known fact we needed help in the bullpen," Phillies manager Danny Ozark said. "McGraw is the key for us."

The Mets, meanwhile, came to the meetings with the avowed purpose of landing a centerfielder. In the 30-year-old Unser, who hit 284 with 11 homers and 61 RBIs this past year, they are getting their first all-around performer at that position since the departure of Tommie Agee in 1972.



SISTER ACT—Austrian skier Annemarie Froelich-Moser is kissed by sister Evi, who has joined ski team this year.

Intercontinental Soccer Falling Off

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, Dec. 3 (UPI)—

There will be an intercontinental championship match this season, and it is worth quite a lot to the South American champion, Independiente. In fact, the match may mean the difference between survival and extinction.

For the match against Bayern Munich, the champion of Europe, Independiente has demanded \$300,000. The match will take place in the huge Olympic stadium in Munich.

Last season, too, there was but a single match instead of the two or even three games which were customary—home and away, with a possible playoff. The 1973 game took place late in the year in Rome and Juventus, standing in for Ajax, which wisely refused to take part—strolled casually through a match which they lost, 1-0.

To the Argentines, it was a famous victory. Despite enough money in front of the overplayed, overrated Bayern players, and no doubt they will take it seriously, too. When it comes to the European Cup, there is no doubt that Bayern is still one of the finest clubs in the world.

But even as long ago as 1971, Franz Beckenbauer, Bayern's captain, was complaining of the strain of playing three games a week. And things have become worse since then. No wonder that, just after its fine victory in Magdeburg for the European Cup, Bayern should crash 3-2 at home to Kaiserslautern in the Bundesliga.

College Basketball

EAST

Navy 60, Dickinson 41.
William & Mary 69, Haverford 55.
Colgate 62, Cornell 52.
Vermont 92, Dartmouth 72.

SOUTH

Virginia W. Tech. & Lee 69.
South Carolina 58, Bucknell 74.
Transylvania 110, Oakland City (Ind.) 70.

Vanderbilt 73, St. John's (N.Y.) 53.
Virginia Tech. 85, Florida 65.
Auburn 77, South Florida 62.

Mississippi St. 91, Samford 80.
Tulane 85, Southeastern (Tenn.) 68.

MIDWEST

Oral Roberts 85, Wm. Milwaukee 78.
Michigan St. 82, Central Mich. 78.

Ohio St. 96, Butler (Ind.) 68.
Kentucky 80, Miami (Ohio) 72.

Missouri 92, Rice 67.
Wichita St. 88, South Dakota 84.

SOUTHWEST

Louisville 81, Houston 67.
Texas Tech. 88, Oklahoma St. 72.

Alabama 74, Oklahoma St. 67.
Murray St. 79, Texas 68.

Arkansas St. 74, Okla. Southern 72.
Oklahoma City 95, TCU 91.

Oklahoma 88, NE Missouri St. 71.

WEST

Utah St. 82, Rutgers 88.
Boise St. 96, Utah St. 87.

Air Force 61, Dease 56.
California 77, Seattle 71.

Washington St. 76, San Diego St. 67.
Gonzaga 91, Portland St. 57.

Heisman Trophy Goes To Ohio State's Griffin

NEW YORK, Dec. 3 (UPI)—

Archibald Griffin of Ohio State, the most consistent runner in college history, was named winner today of the Heisman Trophy as the outstanding football player in the nation and became the first junior since 1963 to win college football's most coveted award.

Griffin, who is the first junior since Navy's Roger Staubach to win the Heisman Trophy, received 483 first-place votes and 1,920 points in a balloting of selected sportswriters and sportscasters from across the country to elect Anthony Davis of Southern California.

Davis, a senior, got 130 first-place votes and 819 points to finish ahead of the third-place finisher, junior Joe Washington of Oklahoma. Tom Clements of Notre Dame was fourth, followed by David Humm of Nebraska.

Rounding out the top 10 were Dennis Franklin of Michigan, Rod Shoate of Oklahoma, Gary Scheide of Brigham Young, Randy White of Maryland and Steve Bartkowski of California.

Griffin, a 5-foot-9, 184-pound tailback who has started since his freshman year, has been the epitome of consistency during the last two years, establishing an NCAA record by rushing for more than 100 yards in 23 consecutive games. This season, the native of Columbus, Ohio, finished second nationally in rushing average with 147.3 yards per game and his 6.9 average per carry was the best in the country.

Overall, Griffin gained 1,743 yards, including 82 yards on

pass receptions and 71 on kickoff returns. He also scored 12 touchdowns in leading the Buckeyes to the Big-10 Conference title and a berth in the Rose Bowl.

Griffin is the fourth Ohio State player to win the Heisman Trophy but the first since Howard (Hopalong) Cassidy in 1955. Les Horvath in 1944 and Vic Janowicz in 1950 were other Buckeye winners.

"I never thought I'd be in this situation, right here. I never thought I'd win," Griffin said. "I want to thank Coach (Woody) Hayes and especially my linemen. I still say I've got the greatest line in the country."

Griffin was the leading vote-getter in each section of the country. Davis, the Pacific-8 all-time leading rusher and scorer, was the runner-up in three of the five geographical sections, while Washington finished second in the Midwest and Southwest regions.

Meeting in Rose Bowl

Griffin will be meeting Davis in competition on Jan. 1 when Ohio State and Southern California clash in the Rose Bowl.

Davis, a 5-foot-9, 183-pound senior tailback who last Saturday rushed for 234 yards and four touchdowns against Notre Dame, was too late with that performance to influence most of the voters. He finished seventh in the nation in rushing this season with an average of 123.1 yards per game, but he was among the leaders in scoring with 110 points.

As an all-purpose performer, however, he had few equals. Overall, he gained 1,917 yards from rushing, returns, pass receptions and passing. He was especially dangerous as a kickoff returner, and although most teams tried to keep the ball away from him, he managed to amass 467 yards on just 11 returns. His biggest return came against Notre Dame Saturday when he ran the second-half kickoff back 100 yards for a score that paved the way for a 35-24 Trojan victory.

NHL Standings

DIVISION 1

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	15	6	3	33	81	66
Atlanta	13	8	3	31	72	66
N.Y. Rangers	10	8	5	25	81	70
N.Y. Islanders	8	12	7	23	62	69

DIVISION 2

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Vancouver	15	6	4	34	84	66
Chicago	10	9	3	23	76	82
Minnesota	9	12	3	21	70	85
St. Louis	7	11	5	19	71	87
Kansas City	4	18	1	9	55	104

DIVISION 3

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Montreal	13	8	7	33	111	79
Los Angeles	12	9	3	27	70	83
Pittsburgh	8	11	4	20	85	88
Detroit	7	13	2	16	61	81
Washington	3	18	3	9	54	124

DIVISION 4

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Buffalo	15	4	4	40	121	8

